REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,642.—New Series. **BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1876.**

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy........... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding .... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.......................... " 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, (12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. "MADURA" 1942 Tons, 30. H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, on SATURDAY, the 21st October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 20th October 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 136 H.P., Commander R. N. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

"PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines; 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£ 6 12

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1876.
Do. do. 21st December 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th October 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
HYDASPES	2984	450	W. B. Andrews	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2933	453	P. S. Tomlin	6th—Southampton.
SURAT	3141	510	G. C. Burne	13th—Suez &c.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 31st Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. KASHGAR, (2621 Tons and 450 H.P.), Capt. E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th Oct. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Glasgow.
INDIA	G. Read	2289	500	....	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	R. Hutchison	2167	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan. 1877.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ....Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL ....28th October.
" BRANKSOME HALL ....29th November.
" CHILDWALL HALL ....27th December.
" CITY OF BALTIMORE..............10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL..............................Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
S.S. INDIA, G. READ, COMMANDER.

THE above Steamer will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, positively. For passage, etc. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

The property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay—

Few articles of furniture, such as round tables, chairs, screens, cupboards, chest of drawers, four post's bedstead, a large iron safe, double branch wall shades, side board, writing desks, chests, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M.

A grey galloway.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, a first-class rosewood grand square piano by Collard and Collard, plants, etc., at No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, etc., the property of E. C. Schrottky, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glasswares, a handsome English-built light dog cart, plants, &c., at No. 139, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, dog cart, &c., the property of E. M. Fogo, Esquire, changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English walnut wood and carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, etc., at No. 31, Parell (Sooparee Bagh Road).

On SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome English walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, plants, etc., the property of T. B. Bashford, Esq.

Also on the same occasion the property of a Gentleman :—

A English-built miniature brougham.
A light mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
A pair of Cape galloways.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned pearls, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Toolsidass Kisondass and by the order of Shaik Mohmed Abdoolutiff.

5 bundles real pearls called Gamay.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Eboneywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c. &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies ; Children's Cots and Cradles ; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc ; Heat Bath Tubs ; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key ; Foot Tubs and Cans ; Tin Boxes of sizes ; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood ; China Work Boxes ; China Tea and Coffee Boxes ; Card Boxes and Plates of sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats, best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames ; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood ; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps ; Carriages and Buggy Whips ; Police Hand Lanterns ; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights ; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold ; Breakfast Sets ; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets ; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description ; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes ; Air Pillows and Mattrasses ; Feather Pillows ; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair) made to sizes, Railway Rugs ; Table Covers ; Portmanteaux ; Overland Chairs, &c.

Jemsedjee Nowrojee further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with througout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 19th OCTOBER.

The performance will commence with the charming comedietta,

CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING.

And conclude with

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BALLADS !
COMIC SONGS !
SERIO-COMIC SONGS !
DUETS !
SINGLE DANCES !
DOUBLE DANCES !
SONG AND DANCE !
DOUBLE SONG AND DANCE !
AND
TREBLE SAILOR'S HORNPIPE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class Rs. 2. Second Class Re. 1.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer BATAVIA, Captain Croceo, arrived in Harbour THIS MORNING, are hereby REQUESTED to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All Claims for Short Delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th October 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. BELLONA, arrived from ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND in their BILLS of LADING for inspection, and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims whatever will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before leaving.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for s. s. Bellona.

Bombay, 18th October 1876.

HORSES FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, a THIRD BATCH of HIGH CASTE HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, RACERS, &c. ; considered very good.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazaar Stables.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Allarakhia Thaver, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to Khimjeebhoy Jeewa, also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Fazundaree Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Nowrojee Hill First Row, fronting on the Westside thereof, in the Sub-District of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly, and are at present in the occupation of one Marwadee Dowlajee Sadaee and others as tenants, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Thirteen Square Yards, be the same little, more or less, being 28 feet and 6 inches in breadth and in length thirty-three feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Nowrojee Hill First Row, on or towards the West by the house of Shaik Ahmed bin Fuckroodeen Sabhasker, on or towards the North by the house of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and on or towards the South by the house of Agrey Nagoo Sukhia.

All person or persons having Claims against the said property by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, Gift, Lease, Sale or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office in Forbes Street, within 14 days, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated this 14th day of October 1876.

TYABJEE AND SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a SQUARE PIANO, by SCHIEDMAYER, in capital order. Price Rs. 375. Apply to "F. B.," care of SOUNDY and Co.

FOR SALE, Waggonette, with Hood over front Seat, Lamps, &c., Rs. 300. Apply to the Undersigned, Office of Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co. NOWROJI JAMSETJI.

NEAR the new Cotton Green, Mazagon, Board and Lodging for one or two Gentlemen with a Bachelor. Rs. 60 per month. Address "M.," *Bombay Gazette*.

STRAYED, from 36 Bellasis Road, a WHITE ENGLISH BULL TERRIER BITCH, answering to the name of NELLIE. A REWARD of Rs. 5 will be paid to any one returning the same.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

MACHINERY
FOR
INDIA.

Messrs. FIELD, FIELD & COTTON, Consulting Engineers.
CHANDOS CHAMBERS, ADELPHI, LONDON.
elect and purchase Steam and General Machinery for Clients in India.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies :—

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

Now Ready at all Booksellers. Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD Monthly Part.
Novels and Tales.

The *Saturday Review* says :—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories.

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD Monthly Part.
Pure Literature.

The *Illustrated London News*, in referring to pure literature, speaks of the "Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD Monthly Part.
Leading Articles and Essays.

The *British Quarterly Review* says :—"There is a well considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD Monthly Part.
Instruction and Amusement.

The *Graphic* says :—"Those who like to have plenty for their money will find an immense amount of instruction and amusement in the Sixpenny Monthly Part of the Family Herald."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD Monthly Part.
Random Readings.

"Its Random Readings are the recognised modern Joe Miller."—*Brighton Gazette.*

The

FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) at a small percentage over the published price of all Colonial Booksellers and Newsagents ; or the Monthly Parts direct from W. Stevens, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post-free.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

		Cash				Cash	
SODA WATER	per doz.	0	12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0	12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	"	1	0	POTASH WATER	"	0	12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	"	1	0	LITHIA WATER	"	1	8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	"	1	0	VICHY WATER	"	1	4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 20
	Blue Serge Suits	" 25
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Cricketing Suits	" 25
	Shikar Suits	" 12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	American Drill Suits	" 8
	Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	" 14
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	" 5
	Fancy Angola Trousers	" 10
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For Holding Cart-de-Visite and Cabinet Portraits, Oval and Oblong shape, and with Blank Leaves for Views, Grounds, &c. Best quality Books, Morocco covered lined with Moire Antique Silk; the side consisting of a slab of Algerian Onyx stone with rich gilt mounts, corners and centre, Rs. 80.

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In Rich Porcelain, Rs. 30 per set.

Consisting of Tray, Teapot, Sugar Pot, Milk Jug, and Two Cups and Saucers. Forming a pretty and useful Wedding Present.

Hot Tiffin Dish or Hot Breakfast Tray
With Receptacle for Hot Water.

In superior Vetrified White Stone Ware. Length 18 inches, width 11 inches, height 7 inches. Price, Rs. 16. An elegant and most serviceable article, it promises to become a general favorite amongst all those who care to have their Tiffin of Breakfast served up in a compact manner and perfectly hot.

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VOLUME I, 1874-5.
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PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their Constituents and the general Public for their kind and liberal patronage during the last three years, beg most respectfully to announce that they have just received from one of the best Houses in London their FIRST SUPPLY of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS for the ensuing Cold Season. They also beg to intimate to them that they have now in stock a large collection of Indigenous Vegetable Seeds suited for the season. It is particularly requested that Outstation Orders should always be accompanied by Remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price Lists can be had, post-free, on application.

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Bombay, 7th October 1876.

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VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWAR can have COMFORTABLE PHAETON and TONGA DAKS supplied them by applying to

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Sets of double, single and 4-in-hand harnesses.

Handsome Cutch work Silver Tea Sets, Muffineers, Salvers, &c.

All information given regarding buying and selling.

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5, Hummum Street.

CAUTION.—It having been brought to my knowledge that one COWASJEE RUTTONJEE, who was formerly in my employ as a Salesman, and who now keeps a Stall in the Crawford Market under the name of B. PEEROSHAW & Co., exhibits certain paper bags bearing MY NAME and TRADE MARK, in order to deceive the public and injure my Trade. I hereby give Notice, therefore, that the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee was summarily dismissed from my employ some months since, and that I am not in any way connected with the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee or responsible for any goods sold by him.

My goods are sold at my STALL only, near the entrance to the Market, facing Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, in Bags bearing my Trade Mark.

JAMES PEARSE.

Bombay, 30th August 1876.

ELECTRO TREATMENT OF THE UNDERNOTED AND VARIOUS OTHER DISEASES.
BY DR. LALLEMENT, PH. EL.
From Paris.

DR. LALLEMENT begs to inform the public that after years' of experimental observations, he is now able to use electric force as an EFFECTIVE curative Agent in the following and other forms of diseases :—Paralysis, general and local Neuralgia ; Tic Doloureux ; Rheumatism ; Spinal affections ; Debility, general and local ; Leprosy ; Gout ; Liver Complaints ; Consumption ; Fever ; Palpitation of the Heart ; Deafness ; &c., &c.

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M. LALLEMENT will see patients in the Town daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P.M.

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FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ફોરટ પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on the Company's premises at Fort, No. 4 Armenian Lane, on TUESDAY, the 24th October 1876 at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To consider the declaration of an interim Dividend.
2nd. To consider several important matters connected with the future working of the Presses and to authorize the Directors to carry out such plans as may be decided upon.
3. To consider any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 16th instant, until TUESDAY, the 24th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th October 1876.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 19th day of October 1876 at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1876.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors.
4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 19th day of October 1876 (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 26th day of October 1876, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1876.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors.
4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 26th day (both days inclusive) of October 1876.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 34 Elphinstone Circle, Nicol Building, October 1876.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS in connection with the extension of the Water Supply, viz. :—

(I.) The construction of New Outlet Works at Vehar Lake, including—
A. The erection of a Masonry Tower,
B. About 800 feet of Tunnelling.
C. The supply and laying of about 800 feet 42" Cast Iron Main and about 580 feet 32" Cast Iron Main.

(II.) The construction of a Service Reservoir on Malabar Hill, including—
A. Excavation for and construction of a Reservoir on Malabar Hill.
B. The laying of about 2,700 feet of 24" Main and the construction of a Road from the top of Malabar Hill to the Gowalia Tank Road of the same length.

Drawings, Conditions of Contract and Bills of Quantities may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned on and after FRIDAY, the 20th of October 1876.

Copies of Specifications, Conditions of Contract and Bills of Quantities may be had on and after that date on payment of Rs. 10 for each set.

Tenders (endorsed on the cover with the name of the work for which the Tender is made) must be submitted on or before Noon of TUESDAY, the 7th day of November 1876, addressed to W. G. PEDDER, Esquire, C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, which sum will be returned as soon as the result of the Tenders has been determined.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer on Special Duty Tulsi Water Works.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at four o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited (the owners of the premises), and subject to conditions which will be produced and read at the time of sale, the valuable Piece of Land with the building standing thereon, situate in Elphinstone Circle, lately occupied by the London, Asiatic and American Company, and at present occupied by Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., and Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, and which are more particularly described as follows :—

All that piece of Land situate at Bombay, in the East Indies, lately forming part of the Bombay Green and the road around it, and containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty square yards, little, more or less, together with the Messuage, Tenement, and Buildings erected thereon forming part of the Elphinstone Circle, which said piece of land is bounded on the West by a public road, the property of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay, on the South by a public road running between the said piece of Land and the building used as an Opium Warehouse, formerly belonging to the Bombay Government, and on or towards the North and East by other portions of a larger plot of land of which the said piece of land now in description formerly formed part and now forming the sites of passages.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 18TH OCT. 1876.

MARKETS closed for the Dewali holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Trentam Hall, Captain Shaw arrived in harbour at 7 P. M. on the 18th instant.

THE s. s. ATHOLL, 922 tons, Captain W. S. Thomson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, arrived in harbour, on the 17th instant from Cutch Mandvie, with a general cargo and seventy deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. KASHGAR, 2,000 tons, Captain E. G. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from China, &c., with China Mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Frazer, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Cowie.

THE s. s. BATAVIA.—All the passengers by this vessel signed the following letter to the Captain at the end of the last voyage :—We the undersigned, passengers on board the s. s. "Batavia," from Genoa to Bombay, wish, before departing, to record our acknowledgments to Captain Crocco and officers of his steamer for the careful and conscientious manner in which they have, throughout the voyage, endeavoured to promote the general comfort of the passengers. No pains have been spared by the Captain to make the voyage in every way as agreeable as possible, and we are in every way satisfied with the arrangement and accomodation provided.

THE s. s. BELLONA, 1,226 tons, Captain W. T. Rhodes, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Antwerp, (18th August), via Liverpool, Port Said, via the Suez, Canal, with the following passengers :—Mrs. Williamson and infant, Mr. C. Musgrave, Mr. J. Hayhurst, and Mr. P. Coleman. She brought the following cargo :—399 packages glassware, 101 packages paper, 4 cases cards, 60 bales twist, 181 bales piece goods, 14 packages hardware, 1,034 bundles iron sheets, 400 barrels alum, 144 packages earthenware, 1,099 boxes window glass, 554 packages and 5,790 bars iron, 1,344 kegs iron nails, 350 boxes candles, 41 packages paints, 200 kegs red lead, 7 cases wine, 10 cases varnish, 50 cases gum, 51 cases soap, 14 cases slates, 500 bundles nail rod iron, 202 bundles iron hoops, 12 cases thread, 50 bundles tin plates, 50 bundles bones, 214 bundles steel, and many other packages for transhipment for different ports. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lyon and Co.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co.'s s. s. BATAVIA, 1,391 tons, Captain L. Crocco, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, &c , with the following cargo :—From Bordeaux, 3,289 cases brandy, 239 cases wine, 167 cases corks, 19 cases champagne, 2 cases peppermint, 14 cases provision, and 12 cases vermouth. From Marseilles.—3 cases wine and 9 cases sundries. From Genoa.—60 cases wine, 1 case books, 62 cases piece goods, 2 cases machinery, 2 cases lamps, and 24 cases sundries. From Leghorn,—7 packages marbles. From Naples.—50 packages carab seed, and 50 packages wine. From Messina.—24 cases wine. From Port Said,—170 barrels sellarus, and 1 package specie. From Aden.—9 packages gum, and 1 case fishmaws. She brought the following passengers :—From Genoa,—Mr. and Mrs. Park and one child, Mr's Roth, Mrs. Schubert, Mrs. Specht, Mrs. Kocherhaus, Mrs. M. Buhred, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and one child, Mr. and Mrs. Sigg, Mr. and Mrs. F. A Fisher, Mrs. G. J. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, Mr. Fredrick Kinsmann, Mr. John Blaksley, Mr. C. T. Skottome, Lt Colonel W. S. Watford, Mr. W. O. Punnett, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown, Mr. Roth, Mr. Frobmeyer, Mr. Hoch, Mr. Eble, Mr. Ruland, Mr. Schonthat, Mr. Pfeiffer, Mr. R. Lupi From Naples,—Mr A. W. C. Boevy. From Portsaid —Mr. Melman, 3 friends and one child. From Suez,—Mr. Young and 2 friends, Turkish Consul, wife and two children Mr. Homno and 1 boy.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Pearl (s)	McGregor	Mandvie, Oct 14.
	Kashgar (s)	Baker	Shanghai, Sept 17.
	Bellona (s)	Rhodes	Antwerp, Aug 24.
	Batavia (s)	Crocco	Genoa, Sept 24.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Atholl (s)	Thomson	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Batavia, to Genoa, &c.

Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
13	Himalaya (s)	Henderson	Moulmein, Oct 5.
	Ismail	Ismail	Jeddah, Aug 22.
	Acadia	Fowler	Cardiff, June 19.
	Tenasserim	Balderstone	Liverpool, June 26.
	British India	Richards	Liverpool, June 26.
	Atiet Rohomun	Nacoda	Jedda, Aug 19.
14	Africa (s)	Hutchenson	Bombay, Sept 22.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
13	Socotra (s)	....	....
	Astracana	....	....
	Atlantique	....	....
14	Precurseur (s)	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per TENASSERIM.—Flynn, a Stowaway.

Per HIMALAYA.—Mr T W Hall. Mr F R Thompson, Mr J Thompson, Mr G J Patterson, Capt G Pous, Mr T M Sarkies.

Per AFRICA.—Mr E Parburry and 1 servant, Capt. Douglas, Mr J Pearce, Mr T Edward Jordo , Col St nden, Mr H S Wicks, Mr Menterscale, and Mrs Hutcheson and 2 children.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By ACADIA.—June 30th, Ship Athelstone from Cardiff to Payra in Lat 34-8 N Long 25 W Ship Mizpah from Cardiff in Lat 19 S, Long 38 W.

By BRITISH INDIA.—July 8th, Barque Champion in Lat 39-48 N, Long 2-8 W July 22nd, Ship Nicoya in Lat 12-50 N, Lon 28-35 W July 23rd, Ship Jessie Readman in Lat 11-18 N Long 28-39 W July 30th, American Ship Samuel Watts in Lat 5-6 N, Long 26-4 W.

By HIMALAYA.—12th October, Arab Ship Fazel Curreem of Muscat bound to Calcutta, dismasted in a gale on the 6th October, refused assistance, in Lat 20-51 N, Long 89-12 E.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.

16 Asia (s) .... Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S S ETHIOPIA.—From Calcutta—Mr Aumack, four released convicts. and nine natives.

From GOPAULPORE.—Mr Matheson and servant.

From VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr T C Sherwood one Private of 19th Regt M N I—

From COCONADA.—Mr St Martin, Mr West, and Mrs Jeffrey.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

To BIMLIPATAM.—Mrs Churchall, infant and ayah.

To RANGOON.—Mr C W Macleod, Mr J Macleod, Surgeon G H Le Motter, Apothy T. K Hall, wife, three children and Private PW Smith, of 89th Regt.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—27 bales rags and 26 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee. Zerbino s—500 bags wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 130 cwts co r yarn, Talub Arbee.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—100 bags coffee, Peerbhoy Asam 7 bales hides Allarakhia Mitha ; 16 bales hides and skins, Nansibhoy, Allarakhia ; 3 cases chundroos, H M H Esmail and Co.

FOR HULL.

Melpomene—8,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Hydaspes s—188 lbs. silk, Kaikhushroo Merazban.

FOR CALCUTTA.

City of Boston—100 bales cotton, Farnhan and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 17th October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m, 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·931
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	73·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·864
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	73·5
General Direction of wind ......NW, NNW, NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	221

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 16.

FitzGerald, Capt, Madras 3rd Cavalry H C, on leave, from Aurungabad.

OCTOBER 17.

Thomson, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Mhow. Fraser, Col. Bombay R A, on leave, from Ceylon. Bigge, Lieut Col. Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on leave, from Allahabad. Rose, Col. Bombay 2nd Queens, on sick leave, from Ahmednuggur.

OCTOBER 18.

Blakely, Major, Bengal The Buff, from leave, from England. Walford, Lieut, Bengal R A, from leave, from England. Green, Col, Bombay R A. on leave, from Ahmedabad. Adamson, Capt, Bengal 4th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 18.

Tinling, Captain, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on duty, to Mhow. Fraser, Col, Bombay R A, from leave, to Ahmedabad. Walford, Lieut, Bengal R A, from leave, to Dinapore. FitzGerald, Capt, Madras 3rd Cavalry H C, to join, to Aurungabad. Ansell, Lieut, Bengal 68th Light Infantry, on duty, to Meerut. Adamson, Capt, Bengal 4th Cavalry, to rejoin, to Meerut.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr T J Chichele Plowden, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Inspr Genl of Police in the General Police Dist of Assam. Mr Plowden is also appointed Inspr Genl of Prisons under Sect 6, Act XXVI of 1870, Comr of Abkari Revenue under Sect 3, Act XXI of 1856, and Supt of Stamps in the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Mr J B N Hennessey, M.A., F.R.S., Depy Supt of the 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Supt of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of that office from Capt H R Thuillier R E, and during the absence of Col T Walker, R E, or until further orders.

Capt H R Thuillier, R E, will revert to his appointment as Offg Depy Sup of the 1st grade on the date on which he is relieved by Mr Hennessey of the office of Supt of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

M F R Mallet, F G S, Asst, Geological Survey Dept, is appointed as a temporary arrangement to act as Curator of the Geological Museum.

Mr T H Tanner will revert to his substantive post of Asst Curator on being relieved by Mr Mallet.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Col E Beaton, Town Maj, Mysore, to officiate as Military Asst to the Chief Comr, Mysore, with effect from the date of receiving charge, vice Maj Stewart on furlough.

Lt H E Ravenshaw, Offg 2 d Squadron Subn. 7th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subn, 2nd Regt. Central Horse, on probation, vice Lt Daly, or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H S Schurr is appointed to officiate as Asst to the Comptroller Genl.

Mr W T Piercy is appointed to officiate as Asst to the Accountant Genl, Bengal.

Messrs Adam Henry Anthony and Charles Goodrick Vansittart are appointed to be probationers in the sixth class of the Financial Dept. Mr Anthony is attached to the Office of the Accountant Genl, Bengal, and Mr Vansitart is attached to the Office of the Accountant Genl, Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt George Frederick Wilson, Rl Engrs. Asst Engr, 2nd grade, P W Dept. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Lt H D P Okeden, 2nd Batn, 60th Rifles, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon the Lt-Govr, N-W Provinces, for employment on His Honor's Personal Staff.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) John Wood Rideout, Madras S C, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, is permitted to proceed on furlough on private affairs for one year, under Rules XI and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt Harry Heptinstall Rose Heath, 10th Hussars, 1st Sqdn Subn, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers,—17th Sept 1875.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

Granting Lt W H Salmon, Wing Subn, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, leave of absence to Bombay for thirty days from the 20th Sept 1876, or date of departure, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Maj Edward Lacon Ommanney, Bengal S C, Depy Comsr 2nd class, Peshawar, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1876.

With reference to G O by the Govt of Bombay, No 408 of 1876, Maj A Schmid, 109th Foot, Asst Adjt Genl of Division, has been granted by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India leave in Europe on medical certificate for six months from the date of his leaving India, viz, 10th May 1876.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Arthur Fishe, Bengal S C, Qr Mr, 8th Regt of N I, for one year under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Henry Gordon Waterfield, Bl S C, Bgde Maj, on the Establishment, for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt Col (Bt Col) Edward Davidson, Rl Engrs, Suptdg Engr, 2nd grade, P W Dept, N W Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Everard Neal Digges LaTouche, Genl List, Infantry, 2nd grade Asst Comsr, Sibsagar, Assam, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months, under Rule XIV Clause I of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Maj W F Bartleman, late 39th Regt of N I, date of arrival at Bombay, 18th Sept 1876.

Surgn-Maj C E Baddock, Medl Dept, in medical charge 32nd (Punjab) R gt of N I (Pioneers), date of arrival at Fort William 15th Sept 1876.

Capt R V Riddell, Rl Engrs, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, Topographical Survey of India, date of arrival at Bombay, 12th Sept 1876

Capt D C Hennessy, Genl List, Infantry, Qrmr, 10th Regt of N Iy, date of arrival at Bombay, 18th Sept 1876.

Lt C A Coles, Bl S C, 1st Wing Subn, 36th (The Bareilly) Regt of Infy, date of arrival at Bombay, 26th Sept 1876.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861 subject to H M's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lt Norton Charles Martelli, 11th Oct 1876.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Permanent—Col E F Fasken, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, and take rank below Col Cockburn and above Maj Turner. Lt Col J P Martin, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, and to continue to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade. Capt C J Durand, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, and to continue to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade. Lt E J G Lewis, Asst Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant 3rd class, and to continue to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade. From 1st July 1876, in succession to Col A E Osborn, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, retired.

Temporary—Capt G W Sawyer, Asst Military Accountant and Offg Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade. Lt D A A Macpherson, Asst Military Accountant, on probation, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class. From the 27th July 1876, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt M A Rowlandson, or until further orders.

Maj W S Hunt, Military Accountant, 3rd class, and Offg Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade. Lt F F R Burgess, Asst Military Accounts, on probation, and Offg Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade. From the 19 h Sept 1876, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt H H P Cowper, or until farther orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Railway Branch of the P W Dept, with effect from 27th Aug 1876 :—

Mr M Rayne, temporary Sup tdg Enger 1st grade, and temporary Chief Engr, 3rd Class, to be permanent Suptdg Engr 1st grade, vice Lt-Col C J Mead, s c, deceased.

Lt-Col J Bonus, R E, Suptdg Engr 3rd grade (on furlough), to be permanent Suptdg Engr 2nd grade, vice Mr Rayne, promoted.

Mr C Cheyne, temporary Suptdg Engr 2nd grade, to be temporary Suptdg Engr, 1st grade, vice Mr Rayne, temporary Chief Engr 3rd class.

Lt-Col A R Bayly, s c, Ex Engr 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is granted leave for six months in India in extension of the one year's furlough on medical certificate granted him in P W Dept Notification No 280, dated 17th June 1876

Mr M H Gaynor, Accountant 3rd grade, Mysore, is transferred to the Punjab.

Col C H Dickens, C S I, R A, Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept, is granted privilege leave from the afternoon of the 10th October to the 5th Nov 1876, inclusive.

Maj-Genl W A Crommelin, C B, R E, Depy Secy to the Govt of India, P W Dept, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Secy from the afternoon of the 10th Oct 1876.

Capt J Dundas V C, R E, Ex Engr 2nd grade, with the temporary rank of 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as a temporary arrangement as Asst Secy to the Govt of India, P W Dept, Military Works Branch, with effect from the 1.th Oct. While so employed Capt Dundas will have the temporary rank of Suptdg Engr 3rd grade.

Capt G F L Marshall, R E, Ex Engr 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Asst Secy to the Govt of India, in the Civil Works Branch of the P W Dept, during the absence on furlough of Capt G T Skipwith, R E, or until further orders.

Capt Marshall assumed charge of the office on the forenoon of 9th Oct 187 , on which date Capt Skipwith availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted him in P W Dept Notification No 295, dated 21st Sept 1876

Mr H J R DeSalis, Asst Examiner, availed himself on the afternoon of the 22nd Sept 1876 of the leave to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months granted to him in Notification No 387, dated 13th Sept 1876.

Mr W Henry, Accountant 4th grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Punjab.

Mr H Leonard, probationary Accountant 4th grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is confirmed in his appointment.

The following Engr Apprentices attached to the N W Provinces, Irrigation Branch, are promoted to the rank of Asst Engr 3rd grade, with effect from 1st July 1876 :—

Mr H H Nelson and Mr A C Evans.

Maj J Eckford R E, Offg Supt 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Director of Construction, with effect from 1st Nov 1876, during such time as Maj Mallock continues to officiate as Depy Director Genl, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 20	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 20	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 17	3-0 P.M.	No after Packet.
Australia	Nov. 11	3-0 P.M.	Packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	Oct. 23	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 23	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 15th May last, it is notified that on and after the 2nd October next till further notice the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Oct. 23	Monday	Nov. 6
,,	,, 30	,,	,, 13

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except whether there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. As.	Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 17	Tuesday	Nov. 14
,,	,, 31	,,	,, 28

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ....Nov 11 | Saturday ....Dec. 9

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Monday	Nov. 20	Monday	Oct. 30
		,,	Nov. 27

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mai for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday* during the Fair Season.

Friday..................Oct. 20

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

Friday ....Oct. 20 | Monday ....Oct. 23

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMS—GREEN—August 23rd, at H. B. M.'s Consulate, Hiogo (Japan), before A A Annesley, Esq., Acting Consul. and afterwards at the Protestant Church by the Reverend C. F. Warren, Harry W. Williams, of Bombay, to Mary Helen Green, of Kobe.—No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

GRUNDY—October 11th, at the Fort, Delhi, Herbert Charles, son of Frederick Leigh and Carrie F. Grundy, aged 4 months and 15 days.

MR. A. MENIST'S

Perfect Crystal Spectacles, &c.

MR. BETTS begs to announce his return to Bombay, and invites attention to the above invaluable aids to sight, a trial of which he feels confident must insure unqualified approbation, for the superior assistance and protection which they afford to the sight.

MENIST'S

New French Army Field Glass, in Solid Leather Case, Rs. 60.

A light, handy, portable Instrument, possessing great power, it is respectfully commended to the notice of Military Officers, for whose requirements it is especially adapted.

During his present visit, Mr. BETTS may be consulted daily at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain. NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1876.

THOSE who take native servants to Europe should be careful to have a written agreement as to the pay, food, and clothing to be given to the latter, or they may find themselves in what is vulgarly called "the wrong box" on their return to this country. As an instance in point, a certain ayah went to England with her mistress two-and-a-half years ago. On leaving India she received an advance of Rs. 100, or more than eight months' wages at her Indian rate of pay, but the lady entered into no agreement about wages in England, as she proposed to send the woman back again if she did not suit. In England she found the ayah comparatively useless, and proposed repeatedly that she should return to her own country, but to these suggestions the wily ayah turned a deaf ear, entreating her mistress to allow her to remain, and saying, "I want no pay in England. Give "me food and clothes, and let me stay with the "*mem sahib* and her dear children till we "can all go back to India together." Naturally, the mistress was touched by so much devotion. At the price of much personal inconvenience—for the ayah was always sick or sorry when the weather was cold—she retained her services, feeding and clothing her as she might have done a friend rather than a servant, and consoled in the heavy work thrown upon herself by the reflection that after all no English maid could or would display such fidelity and attachment to herself and children as this poor creature removed so far from her own country and kindred. Others held the same opinions, and the ayah reaped the benefit of them. She received many presents from persons who admired her character amazingly, and grew rich with all the warm shawls and half sovereigns that were presented to her by people who had never heard of, or seen such devotion in the Servants' Hall before. In due time the mistress returned to India, and had not been a month in the country when, to her exceeding astonishment, this faithful Abigail claimed of her a sum exceeding two hundred rupees as wages during the whole period of her stay in England. It was in vain that the mistress reminded the artful creature of her sayings and doings at home; she stoutly maintained that she only meant that her pay was to accumulate until her return to India, and finally, becoming both abusive and insolent, she was discharged. The result was a case in the local Small Cause Court. The unlucky victim to a belief in native devotion and fidelity was made to appear in open Court as the sport of pleaders and attorneys, and only that the evidence was so exceedingly clear in her favour might have been mulcted of a considerable sum of money as the result of her credulity. Doubtless the ayah's object was gained, even when she lost her cause. She had to a native mind of the baser sort, the superlative satisfaction of making her mistress appear as the defendant in an action for debt, and thanks to the existant state of our laws relative to master and servant, it is not too much to say that her revenge was worth the price she paid for it.

It is commonly said that native servants are the most unsatisfactory people to deal with in the world, but if they are troublesome out here, and in their own country, what are they at home and under the chilling influences of an English climate? Dickens's caricature of Major Bagshot's Indian servant always appears to us one of the most extravagant absurdities of his genius. Instead of the Major bullying that Indian, the tyranny should have been all the other way, for, in fact, a native servant in Europe can do very much as he pleases with his master and himself. If there is too much pepper in his curry he can demand his passport, and he holds the law by which his master is compelled to send him back to India whenever he pleases *in terrorem* over that gentleman on every occasion of a hasty word spoken, a fault discovered, a breakage, a loss, or anything of that sort. If it is at all cold or wet he betakes himself to his bed with a convenient attack of fever or rheumatics, and here, cuddled among the blankets, this interesting invalid remains until the weather suits his fancy or he tires of repose. If an ayah, she washes her hands of the children under these circumstances, and lying down before the fire expects her mistress to nurse her with all the tenderness of a mother, grumbling loudly all the while at the slightest inattention. And all this time her mistress is perhaps feeding, clothing, and paying her at a rate that would secure the services of a first class English nurse, but somehow or other people who bring home native servants do not find it easy to get rid of them, and are often induced to bear with the utmost present inconvenience in remembrance of past services rendered by the servant to self or children. It would be idle to tell them they were throwing away their generosity in this matter. People that will believe in native devotion will believe in anything, but for our own part we doubt very much if the boasted fidelity of the native servant is anything more or less than self interest. So long as a native is contented with his pay and his situation he is faithful after his way, and, apparently, strongly attached to his master's children, but let a question of rupees, of annas, or even pice arise between master and man, and what becomes of all this fidelity and devotion? It is gone like a puff of smoke, leaving nothing behind it but the avaricious, sordid, character we all know so well—that character that reeks of nothing but rupees, unless 'tis may be rice.

It is a most unfortunate thing for persons going home that they so urgently need the services of a servant on ship board, for if it was not for the want of one there, we imagine few natives would find their way to England as domestic servants. They are of very little use on board ship, being usually sea sick; still people go on taking them in the desperate hope of getting some work out of them if only to the extent of cleaning canvass shoes. It is supposed they can mind children also, and in perfectly smooth weather it is possible that ayahs can prevent infancy from disporting itself in the deep, deep sea, but let it blow high or blow low and there is an abrupt termination to any such care ; in these events the ayah retires to the consolations of betul and slumber, having the faculty apparently of hybernating like the bear at those seasons that it suits her to do so.

But if the mail packet companies and the owners of Canal steamers would take a little trouble, the necessity of carrying home native servants would be obviated. At present the stewardess's attendance on one and all is very inefficient. It is impossible that one Englishwoman—however active—can attend to the incessant wants of a dozen or so of ladies, and perhaps twice that number of children, yet this is what a stewardess is frequently expected to do, necessitating thereby the employment of private servants on ship board, and all the inconvenience that comes of such an arrangement. The steamers should be provided with better female attendance, and probably many individuals would pay a little more to get it, for it is manifestly cheaper to pay an additional pound or two for the services of a stewardess home and out again than ten times that amount for the passage of a next to useless ayah, who may be, further, a deadweight on her mistress all the time she is at home. We commend the idea to shipowners, thinking that it would greatly increase the comfort and popularity of their vessels.

HOW WE ARE LOOSENING OUR HOLD ON INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Vindex" has brought a bold charge against the powers that be, yet it is greatly to be feared that the terms of his accusation are not without strong support from facts which come daily before the eyes of everybody. Opinions will probably differ, but it appears to me that "Vindex" has hit a very prominent nail very heavily on the head. What he states about native medical practitioners my experience to a great extent bears out. There are some honourable exceptions, no doubt, but the mass of them are very much such as he describes. As one fact is worth a bushel of theories, I will mention by way of illustration one which has come to my knowledge. It is generally believed that operations on the eye are among the most delicate in surgery, and till within the last few years, the modern operations for cataract were almost solely performed by European surgeons. Now, however, native "surgeon oculists," on the strength of their L. M. are becoming numerous, and I am credibly informed that one who "passed" a few years ago has performed an almost incredible number of operations for cataract! If our opinion happened to be, that we would not allow him to operate on our dog, it is evident that the native public think otherwise. Nothing is more certain than that most of these cases would have required European treatment within a very recent period, and to that extent European surgeons have lost a hold on the people of India—not to mention their loss of fees. I do not deny to such a native L. M. a measure of success in such cases; *kismut* helps him perhaps, and his self-confidence and audacity carry him through. No doubt an L. M. of the Grant Medical College has passed certain examinations, and that he has answered (by rote, "Vindex" would say) certain questions fairly before passing, I believe; but that he is as competent, in five cases out of six, to practice medicine as a common unqualified country apothecary in England, I do *not* believe. By all means let natives perform such operations as the one alluded to if they are competent, but my opinion remains—and it is not singular—that I would sooner trust myself to the ministrations of Dame Nature, or to my own instinct, than to the tender mercies of many such leeches.

It seems to me that the generalization of "Vindex" would also apply to many of the scurrilous writers in the native press. What are they, indeed, but vipers that we have nursed and fondled? We have furnished them with the very weapons they use against us.

However, all strong opinions are apt to be one-sided, and we may hope that matters are not so bad as they seem. I am, nevertheless, strongly in favour of rubbing the gilt off the—

GINGERBREAD.

Oct. 18.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am happy to see that in "W. W.'s" future bill of fare there is likely to be no entry of that solicitor's clerk which now appears to have been only an unsavoury *rechauffé* of the hash of another of your correspondents. To come to our mutton.

I certainly thought, Sir, that in the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" Byron had derided Wordsworth as an idiot. Am I dreaming or do I evolve, not from my memory, but from internal consciousness, the sneer concerning Betty Foy and her idiot boy?

"All who see the idiot in his glory
Conceive the bard the hero of this story."

I can recollect no act of justice of Byron towards Wordsworth, but I do remember savage attacks against Wordsworth and the other Lake Poets in Byron's later verses which unfortunatel are better remembered than his prose notes. I cannot recall the note in which he did justice to Wordsworth, but I take "W. W.'s" word for its existence. I was not the first nor shall I probably be the last person to state that Byron never understood Wordsworth, but I cannot let "W. W.'s" mention of Lord Byron's dealing with the great Duke of Wellington pass unnoticed. Who now considers that Byron was at all just to the great hero buried with a nation's lamentation? Often generous, but unjust to so many, Byron might with perfect consistency have been unjust to Disraeli if they had been contemporaries.

A word, Sir, concerning Disraeli's family, which "W. W." now admits to be good as it undoubtedly is descended from a long line of Venetian merchants. Disraeli's grandfather emigrated to England about the middle of last century, and the great work of "The Elder Disraeli" made the family name famous ; but would not most men who might be ignorant of Disraeli's origin have inferred from "W. W.'s" earlier letters that the Premier was despised as a self-made man—did I assert that he was this and not rather imply the contrary?

Then as to the regard for Lord Beaconsfield in London society. Where did "W, W." get his "universal" which he ingeniously slips in and then knocks down his own man of straw by triumphantly alleging a disparaging conversation he once heard among the upper ten thousand ; but is there any living great man of the day, even including the popular Lord Granville, to whose charge more or less serious faults might not be heard in good society? Is Lord Beaconsfield or is he not a welcome guest there? As to his manners, I have not the honour of his acquaintance, so I can say nothing for or against him in this respect ; it is quite possible that by his extraordinary success as author and statesman he may have acquired too much egotism and dogmatism : these causes of offence are unfortunately too common everywhere. The "Benighted Christian" thinks he has detected them in "W.W."

I for one have never thought Lord Beaconsfield a hero for worship, nor have I sung any litanies to his praise. What made me to become your anxious inquirer was simply this. I want to know why it is that "W.W." with all his ability and scholarship is so unjust to Lord Beaconsfield.

There surely is a wide gulf between a venomous toothed dog and a hero for our worship. "W.W." airily ignores that he implied Lord Beaconsfield to be the former and argues as if I had asserted Lord B. to be the latter—a *preux chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*.

I am not blind to faults of his character though I want "W. W." to be a little kind to his (Lord B's) virtues. Nor do I admire his cynicism. I am far from justifying every word he may have used in his attacks upon individuals, but I still question whether he was guilty of backbiting and slandering, if in his novels he exaggerated or caricatured living men's weaknesses, using "transparent synonyms" and publishing the books in his own name and in his own life time This is certainly not unprecedented—*e. g.*, by Dean Swift—and although not unreprehensible, yet with all deference to "W. W." it seems to me more like a meeting face to face to give and take than backbiting and slandering like that of the late Mr. Grenville.

"W. W." at last concedes some good points in Lord Beaconsfield. "Courage" is now admitted as well as success. Well, that's a step in the right direction. I hope we shall have no more comparisons with Shakespear curs. The private pique of Lord Salisbury which inspired that Blackwood review of Lothair is notorious, but the small following Lord S. took with him when he quitted the first Disraeli Ministry was hardly larger than "the six insides" of the Derby Dilly. Still he now co-operates with Disraeli though his chief spoke his mind very freely concerning him and reminded the House of Commons of the flouts and jeers to which they had been accustomed.

However, Sir, it is plain that "W. W." is changing his tactics and is now directing his attacks less against Disraeli the statesman than Disraeli the author. I apprehend it may have been offence with him as an author which biassed "W. W.'s" judgment of him as a statesman. Testimony to Lord Beaconsfield's good service to the State has been given to the leader of the opposition and others who must have better means and opportunities than "W. W." or I have to form an opinion on that subject. "W. W." has deservedly achieved a high local reputation and he inherits a name which commands our respect. On these accounts may not too much importance be attached, in this dependency of the British Crown, to his unfair estimate of Lord Beaconsfield as head of Her Majesty's Government and of the Ministry in general? Therefore in finally parting with "W. W.," I still anxiously enquire whether the regard for Lord Beaconsfield in London society—observe I don't say universal; the appreciation of his colleagues by whose request he remains in office ; of his own party who now loyally support him—*vide* Blackwood of September ; of the House of Commons in general ; the esteem of his own county, no bad criterion of a man's private life ; and, I may now add, the honours offered by such a Sovereign as our Queen Victoria—could all have been won by a man to whose head the cap of that Shakespear quotation by "W. W." was not a gross misfit?—Yours, &c.

YOUR ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

Bombay, 18th Oct.

THE DISSENSIONS IN THE MAZAGON FOLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bishop of Bombay from his letter to the Rev. Mr. Deimler appears to have an overweening love for the English parochial system, and assumes that he has the power to introduce it here. He evidently wishes Mazagon to be considered a parish under the Cowley Fathers, and will allow no other clergymen to work there. Such being the case, as a matter of courtesy, ought not the Fathers to confine their ministrations to the Bishop-created parish of Mazagon? It is a well-known fact that they do not so, and that Father Page especially is in the habit of paying ministerial visits to residents in other districts, and that the congregation of St. Peter's is composed for the most part of members of other churches, or rather of residents in other districts. Will not our logical Bishop use his authority to compel Father Page to confine his ministrations to Mazagon, and advise the wanderers to return to their parochial folds? I should like to be informed, Sir, what *authority* the Bishop has for his recent action at Mazagon. Rumour says that his authority, like that for creating parishes here, is simply an assumed one, and that the clergy and the missionaries especially only owe him a voluntary obedience. I believe that the House of Lords in the case of Grey *versus* Bishop of Cape Town held that the Letters Patent of Colonial Bishops give Colonial Bishop no legal power over clergymen in their dioceses : that the Queen has no legal power to confer Letters Patent, such power never having been given her by Act of Parliament. I am not aware that a special Act has been passed since that time. Has the above anything to do with the non publication of Bishop Mylne's Letters Patent in the Bombay *Government Gazette*?

Was Mr. Deimler, with his strong evangelical principles, right in submitting without being clearly shown on what authority the Bishop acted, believing as he does that the teaching of the Cowley Fathers is utterly pernicious, and knowing that the majority of his congregation consisted of poor men who would be unable to go to Byculla or Girgaum? I think not. Our spiritual pastors from their pulpits are not backward in teaching us *our* duty, and in lauding moral courage to the skies, and I think we have a right to expect them to fight our battles as well as their own and not to let the threat of a licence being in danger, of being taken away, to have any influence in the matter. Has the age of martyrs passed away never to return? I am glad to say that Brigadier General Gell has nobly come forward and will minister to the shepherdless flock at Mazagon, using, I am told, the Book of Common Prayer. Will the Bishop assume any authority over him?—I am, &c.

VIRTUS VIRESCIT.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Accept my best thanks for so kindly softening down the word "underhand" in my last letter. I had originally written "by means at least not open to the people of St. Peter's." In that sense only I used the word objected to. The word "underhand" I need scarcely say has various degrees of meaning and I am exceedingly sorry that any one has attached an offensive signification to my use of it. W.

Mazagon, 18th October.

"THE SKULL THAT PRESUMABLY BELONGED TO A DECEASED GENTLEMAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter which appeared in your issue of the 17th instant entitled "An extraordinary plea for Dr. Da Cunha," signed "C. P. P.," is deserving of some notice.

Upon reading the letter under reference a dim recollection flitted across my memory that I had read some long time since in the *Bombay Gazette* a biography, by Dr. Da Cunha, of a Goanese traveller, and I was determined to look up the files of your valuable paper and trace it out. After considerable trouble my efforts were crowned with success. In your issue of the 17th June 1873, your readers will find the biography of a Major Pinto by this Dr. Da Cunha, and it is just possible that the cranium which was held to view of the Senors who composed the learned audience at Dr. Da Cunha's lecture at Chorao, was that of the gallant officer. Major Pinto, as stated by the biographer, was a Goanese, who having migrated to France and completed his education there, travelled the length and breadth of Europe. He afterwards returned to India and was appointed a Major or Lieut.-Col. in the Peishwa's army and after the downfall of the Peishwa he retired to his native country, Goa.

As Dr. Da Cunha says in his biography that this traveller was a relative of his, it is quite likely that for want of any other substantial token of remembrance he may have preserved his skull, which in the hands of this antiquarian has proved of no inconsiderable use to the Goanese craniologists in particular and mankind in general.

Bombay, 18th Oct. ENGLANDER.

NATIVES ON NATIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is my sad lot in this country that I cannot come even into casual contact with any class of educated native without feeling instinctively repelled by the intense craving for pay and position, and the passionate desire they one and all evince for being petted and patronised by members of the Anglo-Indian community. Go where I will, the *sahib* is worshipped as the incarnation of all that is deemed lofty and sacred in human life, and worshipped not for his own sake, but for what he can *give*. There is unhappily a strong undercurrent of this ignoble feeling in your correspondent "A Parsee's" letter, whose tone of moderation I certainly admire, but whose intense earthliness of aim fills me with dispondency and disgust. It is, indeed, too evident that our cultured and travelled Parsee, Hindu, or Mahomedan cherishes no higher aspirations, no more dignified sense of life than to be dowered with paying appointments in the public service, and to be received by Anglo-Indian gentlemen and ladies on a footing of equality. Instead of seeking strenuously to root up the evils that corrupt their moral life at its core, to improve the morality of their domestic circle and so to mitigate the miseries of their social existence, they consecrate their energies from the first dawnings of intelligence and education to the task of being *great* at the expense of their countrymen. To strive to be like the *sahibs* is the goal of native ambition, and when that coveted station is actually reached, the inherent selfishness and pride of the lower man is tenfold more aggravated in the case of the successful aspirants. This profane idolising of Anglo-India, this blindness to all that is base in the dominant class simply because it is dominant, fills me with the sadness of despair. Not that I do not for my part keenly appreciate whatsoever things are pure and noble in Western life and manners, but the systematic apotheosis of Englishmen in power and perpetual adoration of British supremacy—merely because it is supreme—is a besetting sin of the native, and it is apparently so because the native mind seems, at its present stage of development, to be incapable of conceiving loftier ideals than those which may be framed out of the baser elements of temporal existence. To realise the responsibility of so sacred a gift as life, to persevere in a course of duty to our fellow creatures from a sense of loyalty to the governing faculty in man, to feel that we as immortal creatures are called to a higher destiny than that of being the recipients of Anglo-Indian bounty and patronage—this is as far beyond the aim or imagination of a native as the grossness of his practical religion is beyond the ideal morality of the Sermon on the Mount. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that the noblest service Englishmen of the true type can render to these degraded idolators of the Civil Service and the State Treasury, is to turn their thoughts and aspirations to something more exalted, some aim more worthy of human nature than the loaves and fishes of dominant Christianity. It is a law of our nature that we can attain the *lower* thoroughly and to any good purpose in one way only, viz :—by aiming steadily and enthusiastically at the *higher*. This law of ethics, for the discovery or promulgation of which we are indebted to the genius of Dr. Henry Newman, ought to become the key-note of native education in this land of rupee-idolatry on whose altar even Englishmen sacrifice their peace of mind and their most sacred convictions. It cannot be too strongly impressed on your educated native that the end of all intellectual cultivation and earthly aggrandisement is individual tranquillity and happiness. Unless this truth is vitally embraced and practically acted upon, the native mind must ever remain a prey to the pangs of disappointed earthly ambition, and what is worse, to that agony of impotent malice which is bred by inevitable friction with a victorious race far more aggressive than amiable. In the struggle for place and power, the inherent feebleness and cowardice of the native must doom him to constant defeat and failure : the noble Briton when fairly roused is irresistible, and there is nothing equivalent to his indomitable energy, his steady devotion to duty, and his physical endurance, to oppose him on the Asiatic side. As more Englishmen overrun this continent, the struggle for pay and pre-eminence will get more intense and the weaker must go to the wall. Let me then conclude with this parting advice to my native friends. If they mean to be happy in their minds and at peace with the untoward circumstances of their lot, let them forego the glittering baubles of earthly ambition, and steadily aim higher.—Yours, &c.

Oct. 17. CHRISTIANISED NATIVE.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 14TH OCT.

THE correspondent who sent you a news-letter which appeared in one of your recent impressions, displays no little ignorance of Baroda affairs, especially military affairs. Why, the preparations of the *Delhiwallas* were made two months ago, and they marched *en masse* on the 5th instant. He says also that H. H.'s second regiment infantry consists of 150 men, but permit me to mention that the numerical strength of the infantry regiments in H. H.'s service borders upon six hundred strong. Only 130 rank and file of the infantry aforesaid have left for Delhi. He says that the red coats bodyguard will be under the command of Captain Wood, but it is the gold and silver gun battery that is commanded by that officer. The accounts I hear of the *Delhiwallas* is far from favourable. Their road is through an inhospitable and howling wilderness. It would have been better, and, I believe, cheaper, to send these body of men by rail.

On Thursday evening last I had the pleasure of witnessing a grand *tamasha* in camp. The programme was admirable and the first event on the card was the foot races of the Europeans ; the second was foot races for natives ; the third was tournaments of the Lancers ; the fourth *furre gutka*, twice ; the fifth, jumping by Europeans and natives ; the sixth, jumping over five hurdles—Europeans. The hurdle jumping of the natives produced incessant laughter amongst the concourse of spectators. A troop of natives volunteered for the hurdles. When the start was made the 1st and 2nd hurdles were brought to grief by the spindle shanks of the *sipahes*, and about half a dozen of these volunteers were to be seen struggling underneath the *tatties*. The amusement of Thursday last closed with the tug-of-war between the natives, Sikhs and Mahrattas, but the latter, I observed, were unequal to the task, for as soon as the rope was poised by the combatants and the signal given the Mahrattas were soon dragged over the line. The victors were *shabassed* by their comrades on all sides. Captain Morse and Lieutenant Wetherall, I heard, had the management. Almost all the ladies and gentlemen in the camp graced the sports with their presence.

We are having a pleasant season. The mornings are beginning to be chilly. A recent improvement carried out by the municipal body is tree planting on both sides of the road leading to the railway station. The trees are, however, too near to each other. The street lamps were formerly lighted with kerosine burners, but now they are replaced with oil tumblers.

The children of Mr. Rehling's school have been invited by Mr. and Mrs. Elliott to a tea party on Friday evening next.

The young Gaekwar, I learn from a reliable source, is making rapid strides in his education under Mr. Elliott.

AN INDIAN DRAMA.*

THE dramatic form of composition is undoubtedly one of the most difficult styles of the many from which an author has to choose, and the varied qualifications, the due combination of which, only can secure success to a dramatist, are but rarely met with in the same person. A novelist may trust his works more or less to any of their principal features,—their plot, their dialogue or their descriptive passages, but the dramatist who fails in one point virtually fails in all, and more especially so if his work be intended for the stage. Among the long roll of English dramatic writers how very few have ever attained anything but the most fleeting and partial success ; if then Englishmen "to the manner born" find it so difficult to gain a mark on the coveted roll, how much more so must it be for a native of India to write a drama in our language and avoid falling below even the unenviable level of mediocrity! The drama before us is published anonymously, but the peculiar english and the strange ideas which crop up here and there in its pages, unmistakeably proclaim the handiwork of a native. The first scene opens in "an apartment of the Royal Palace of Ajmere." The period is that of the Emperor Jehangir Urjoon, a prince of Rajasthan, the hero of the drama and his boon companion Ramjee enter. Ramjee charges the prince with unwonted sadness, and the latter explains his melancholy by saying, "you know my mother the queen died some years ago ; my father, whose equal the world has not seen, did lately wed a lady of the Bowri race ; a wealthy Sirdar gave her in marriage with a large dowry. He, poor man, not perceiving the wickedness that this siren had concealed in her bosom, took her for his consort and found out his mistake when it was too late. Why, she now insists on my being sent out of the city to make room for the infant that lately saw the light from her womb." This is a pretty fair sample of the dialogue throughout, except that it is interspersed with various figures of speech which are in their way literary curiosities. Here are a few sentences culled at random :—

"QUEEN.—Where on earth did you learn such stuff? Certainly you didn't read it anywhere ; for you know not yet to read."—Act I., sc. 4.

"HERMIT.—* * For nations historic in the mythic age are like plants that blossom in spring and have nothing to show when summer comes on."—Act II., sc. 3.

"URJOON.—* * Tell my father that Urjoon fell in tempting (*sic*) a noble deed"— Act 3. sc. 3.

The arrangement of the scenes is such that without alteration the drama could not possibly be put on the boards. Some of the stage directions are extremely amusing. In the opening scene of the fourth act the "business" is thus described. "Scene I. Enter two Ameers—Feroze and Yusuf ;" and the dialogue commences with—"Yusuf. (Waking from a reverie.)" The word "enter" should, we suppose, have been "discovered." In Act II., sc. 6, we find "Urjoon standing at a distance on his steed." In another place we get "Churum standing at conversation."

After these samples of our author's powers, we need quote no more, but we may be pardoned for asking him his authority for such passages as "on banian bows," and "good news are rare." There are a few passages which have perhaps some merit, but none on the score of originality We have no wish to discourage the laudable attempts occasionally made by educated natives to contribute to the ceaseless flow of English literature, but if our surmise that the author of Urjoon Sing is a native be correct, we would earnestly advise him to, seek some other field in which to display his abilitiese for assuredly—unless he could secure an audience at the "Vic' across the water"—his dramas will never be either read or acted.

* Urjoon Sing, or the Princess Regained, an Indian Drama. Madras ; Higginbothan and Co.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* BOMBAY UNION.

A MATCH between these clubs was played yesterday, on the Gymkhana ground, Esplanade. The Gymkhana captain won the toss, and sent to the wickets Alban and Cameron, to the bowling of Ward (underhand) and Harrington (fast round). The batsmen kept together, scoring slowly, but surely, till 35 had been put on, when an unlucky ball which Alban received from Ward, and which he played hard down on to the ground, twisted into his wicket and removed a bale. Immediately afterwards, Cameron was clean bowled by Harrington, and Wyer and Tennent also retired in quick rotation, both wickets falling to Ward. Mackenzie and Lang made a stand, and a change in the bowling was made, Rowbottom going on in place of Harrington. The change proved effective, and Ward and Rowbottom retained the ball till the close of the innings which produced a total of 103 runs. After an interval for tiffin, the Union men went to the wickets to the bowling of Wyer and C. Young. The wickets fell in quick succession, and 9 were down for 57 runs, but the two last men (Clark and Corke) kept together for a while, and succeeded in raising the total to 80, before Clark was bowled by Wyer. Clark's score of 22 was the result of a well and carefully played innings. The afternoon was by this time pretty well advanced, but the Gymkhana men were put in again and when stumps were drawn, they had scored 103 for four wickets. The following is the full score :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Cameron	b Harrington	13		
C. Alban	b Ward	17	c Devlin, b Harrington	16
W. Tennet	b Ward	0	b Robotton	7
L. Forrest	b Ward	3		
M. Wyer	b Ward	0	not out	15
H. Mackenzie	c Clark, b Ward	28	not out	48
W. Lang	b Robottom	17	b Harrington	4
C. Young	b Robottom	3		
W. Young	c P Ryan, b Ward	0		
C. Gray	b Robottom	7		
F. Hore	not out	7	b Ward	17
Byes		4		9
Leg Byes		2		0
Wides		2		4
	Total	103	Total	90

BOMBAY UNION.

FIRST INNINGS.

Girling	b Wyer	8
H Harrington	c Cameron, b C Young	1
A. Muirhead	b Wyer	7
T. Ward	b Wyer	6
P. Ryan	b C Young	2
G. Robottom	b Wyer	0
W Mackenzie	run out	6
J. Clarke	b Wyer	22
W Devlin	run out	0
G. Edwards	c Lang, b Wyer	6
B. Corke	not out	12
Byes		2
Leg Byes		0
Wides		1
		80

BOMBAY ANALYSIS GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
T. Ward	110	50	3	6	0
H. Harrington	50	25	2	1	1
G. Robottom	57	17	3	3	1
SECOND INNINGS.					
T. Ward	80	28	1	1	0
H. Harrington	45	27	1	2	2
G. Robottom	30	22	0	1	2

BOMBAY UNION.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
M. Wyer	70	30	4	5	1
C. Young	70	33	4	5	0

MHOW RACES.

THE stewards have decided, in consequence of the Imperial Assemblage to be held at Delhi on the 2nd and 4th of January, 1877, to postpone the Mhow and Central India Race Meeting, it being ascertained that the Maharaja Holkar, the Rajah of Dhar and the Nawab of Jowrah who subscribe purses to the Meeting will be unable to be present ; further, that officers serving under the Agent to the Governor General, Central India, and three Regiments serving in the Mhow Division are under orders for Delhi. All entries, therefore, become void. A revised prospectus will be shortly issued, and the Meeting take place early in March, 1877.

FRED. LUKIN,
Hon. Secy, Mhow Races.

Mhow, 16th October 1876.

MEASURES FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE SURPLUS NUMBER OF CIVILIANS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

India Office, London, 13th July 1876.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

THE despatch of Your Excellency's predecessor in Council in the Financial Department, dated 25th February, No. 70 of 1876, relative to the measures which it is proposed to adopt for the reduction of the surplus number of Civilians in the North-Western Provinces, has been considered by me in Council.

I think the circumstances which led to this discussion fully justified the appointment, by Your Excellency's predecessor in Council, of a Special Committee of Enquiry, and I am of opinion that the report of the Committee contains many valuable suggestions. I do not propose to consider in detail the causes of the retardation of promotion in the North-West Provinces ;—I accept, as a fact, that it is so serious as to threaten the efficiency of the administration.

I must, however, as a preliminary remark, emphatically state that rules such as those of Lord Dalhousie, framed for administrative purposes, and notifications such as those of the Civil Service Commissioners, indicating existing rates of salaries in various branches of the service, must not be held to pledge Government to maintain particular offices or forms of administrative agency, or be regarded as guarantees for any particular rates of salary or prospects of promotion. This must be clearly understood. But, on the other hand, I am prepared to deal considerately with a retardation of promotion so general and so prolonged as seriously to affect a large section of the service.

I accept the conclusion of Your Excellency's predecessor in Council, that the circumstances of the present abnormal stagnation of promotion require and justify an unusual and exceptional remedy, but I cannot, after much consideration, approve of the particular measures proposed.

It seems to me that it would be very objectionable to grant large pensions to young men who have done little service, and who will return to England to live as annuitants for long terms of years. Such a remedy would be of the costliest kind, and the bestowal of pensions upon persons who have not earned them by any adequate service to the State would constitute an injurious precedent.

It is then to be considered whether there are not other measures, either proposed by the Special Committee or suggested in the original memorial of the civil servants, which are not open to the same serious objection.

First, one of the causes of the block in promotion in the North-West Provinces Service appears to be that many of the highest posts in the Non-Regulation Provinces, to which members of the Civil Service would otherwise have been appointed, are occupied by military and uncovenanted officers, who, on account of a difference in the scale of pensions, do not retire so early as covenanted civilians. I would sanction the grant to a limited number of military officers in civil employ of a bonus of such sum as you might think fit to offer, but not exceeding, in any case, one year's pay, or the sum of Rs. 22,000, with permission to retire on the terms of the Government General Order of the 1st January 1876. These retirements would be in excess of the 90 allowed to the army at large. The offer should include officers not within two years of colonel's allowances. Similarly, I am prepared to sanction the grant of bonus to uncovenanted officers in addition to their pension, as proposed by the Special Committee, with a like reservation as to those who are soon to be superannuated. With the half of the vacancies thus created, Your Excellency will have no difficulty in providing employment for the civilians of the North-West Provinces suitable to their standing in the service, and especially for those belonging to the overstocked years of 1861, 1862 and 1863. But in making arrangements for this purpose, you will not in any degree lose sight of the just claims of the officers who are already in the Commissions of the Non-Regulation Provinces.

Secondly, with respect to covenanted civilians, I am willing to allow during the current year any servant of 20 years' service, that is, of the year 1856 and previous years, who has not completed the full term of residence, to retire on a pension bearing to 1,000*l*. per annum the proportion which his term of actual residence bears to 21 years, the full term required for full pension. I see no objection to such a relaxation of the pension rules, provided the principal of granting pensions proportioned to the work done be observed. The proposed option of capitalising such portion of a pension as may be in excess of 500*l* per annum might also be permitted. Beyond this, any relaxation of the pension rules in favour of covenanted civilians will not be desirable.

Thirdly, I do not approve any scheme of a permanent arrangement involving a guarantee that a certain salary shall always be received by civilians of a certain standing. In many cases slowness of promotion at one period of a civilian's service is compensated by rapidity of promotion at another period. I cannot therefore take cognizance of individual cases of hardship. But I am of opinion that the very peculiar circumstances of the present block in promotion, depending upon a series of events which are not likely to recur, justify the application of a temporary remedy. This may be done by granting personal allowances at the rates proposed by the Special Committee in the 39th paragraph of its report. I will sanction those rates for a period of five years, beginning from the 1st of May last under the conditions stated in the 40th and 41st paragraphs of the Report of the Committee.

I desire that inquiry may be made as to whether the state of the junior ranks in the Bombay Civil Service and also of those in the service of Lower Bengal, is such as to call for any measures similar to those which I have now sanctioned for the North-West Provinces. It seems especially worthy of consideration whether the proposed pensions to those covenanted civilians who have resided less than the full term of years might not be made applicable ; and this would have the special advantage in Bengal that it might be possible to transfer to some of the vacancies thus created civilians from the service of the North-West Provinces.

Fourthly, it seems to be generally admitted that administrative efficiency would be secured by increasing the number of district charges in the North-West Provinces. The present would be a favourable time for the introduction of such alterations as are deemed necessary. It may also be said that salaries in the North-West are not well balanced, there being too many very highly paid and too few moderately good appointments. I desire then that Your Excellency in Council will consider whether it would not be expedient to introduce, either wholly or partially, a system of grades of senior and junior Judges and Collectors such as have been created in the Lower Provinces, the, opportunity being taken to form such additional Collectorates as may be really required, and to make a corresponding increase in the number of Joint Magistrates. I shall be prepared to sanction any scheme having these objects in view, which may commend itself to Your Excellency in Council, provided that no increase in the aggregate expenditure will be ultimately involved by the final redistribution. By allowing the new offices to be created, in anticipation of the savings to be made available as other offices fall vacant, some relief will be afforded to the service, while the administration will derive benefit.

All these measures may, it appears to me, be adopted, but it will also be necessary for Your Excellency in Council to take every suitable opportunity of drafting men from the overstocked years into the Political Department, and into available vacancies in other Departments.

The Special Committee have pointed out that unless preventive measures are speedily taken, the same stagnation of promotion which has occurred in the North-West Provinces will shortly be felt by the civilians employed in some of the so-called Non-Regulation Provinces. I think the time has now come to lay down a new rule as regards some of those provinces, and, unless Your Excellency in Council is distinctly of a contrary opinion, I desire that the appointments to the Commissions of Oudh and the Central Provinces, and to the administration of the Non-Regulation Provinces attached to the Governments of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, be regulated henceforth in accordance with the principle applied by the 24th and 25th of Victoria, cap. 54, to the Regulation Provinces. With respect to the other Non-Regulation Provinces, namely, the Punjab, Assam, British Burma and Sind, some admixture of military officers seems still to be advantageous. The proportion of military appointed, however, should in no case exceed one to every three civilians, and for the present till the proper proportion is attained, you should not appoint to these Commissions any military officers unless some special grounds exist in any case for a departure from this rule. Should there appear reason for the appointment of an uncovenanted servant to the administration of any Non-Regulation Provinces, my sanction to the nomination must previously be obtained These instructions are not intended to interfere with persons who are now in office, and, of course will not affect the operation of the 6th section of 33 Victoria, cap. 3. empowering the employment of Natives of India of approved merit and ability in the Civil Service of India. I have also to notice an expedient which has occasionally been resorted to in Regulation Provinces, of creating, for the purpose of promoting uncovenanted servants, offices outside the schedules of the Act of 1861, but invested with substantially the same functions as the appointments included in the schedules. I request that arrangements of this kind may not be repeated.

In conclusion, I feel it necessary to state distinctly that these orders involve no kind of pledge, and that they confer upon no person any title to claim in the future as a personal right, in the event of their being modified, any benefit which would have accrued to him from their operation ; but they simply indicate the present policy of the Government.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(*Madras Mail.*)

PUBLIC anxiety about the safety of the Tenasserim was set at rest on Saturday evening by the news that the vessel had arrived on the previous night at Rangoon, all well. She ran into the cyclone off Vizagapatam, but the Duke, with characteristic resolution, seems to have declined to alter the course he had planned out of respect for the angry elements ; and having reached the Andamans in safety, and visited the Convict Settlement, and probably the scene of Lord Mayo's assassination, he re-embarked, and instead of taking a southerly course to Ceylon, to escape the risk of encountering another cyclone, he proceeded to Rangoon, and has now inspected the barracks, troops and hospitals in that city. The Tenasserim will leave Rangoon to-morrow for the Nicobars where the people, unlike the Andamanese, have no claim to distinction, from the fact that neither men nor women wear a stich of clothing, and yet are as unconscious of impropriety as was Eve before the Fall. They are addicted to roving and idleness. They are not aware of possessing laws, religion, or tribal distinctions, and the institution of matrimony is practically unknown among them. Their islands are singularly fertile, and are especially favourable to the cultivation of the cocoanut palm. The men have neither beard nor moustacht, and wear their hair long in ringlets. They are usually very fat, as their life of *otium sine dignitate* suits them admirably. They wear a two inch wide strip of cloth, a long end of which they permit to dangle behind them like a tail, whereas the ladies wear a plaited grass girdle with a fibrus fringe, but without a tail. They are a friendly and cheerful race, and ingenious in some respects. The Islands having been cursorily inspected by the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, the Tenasserim will proceed to Colombo, where his Grace has requested Colonel Shaw Stewart, R. E., and Captain Taylor, R. N. R., to meet him with a view to their accompanying him in his inspection of the Colombo harbour-works, and the Paumben Channel. His Grace has conceived the idea of connecting Ceylon with the mainland by a railway across Paumben, but we imagine a personal inspection of the channel will disabuse his mind of its present conviction that a railway could be run across by an expenditure of no very extravagant amount. From Colombo the Tenasserim will steam to Tuticorin.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The only brand bottled and guaranteed by the manufacturer himself. Möller's Cod Liver Oil has been invariably declared to be finer than any other oil at all International Exhibitions. In London 1862, Paris 1867, Vienna 1873, Moscow 1872, Naples 1871, Copenhagen 1872, Christiania 1871, &c. At Vienna 1873, the last International Exhibition, the special jury for judging Cod Liver Oil selected Möller's Cod Liver Oil from fifty-seven English and foreign brands, comprising all the better known, for the only prize of the highest order, the Medal for Progress, and as a further special mark of their high appreciation of its excellence above all others, they awarded the next highest prize, the Medal for Merit, to Peter Möller's method of preparing Cod Liver Oil, the regulations prohibiting two awards being given to one article. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint and pint bottles London depot, 521, Oxford-street, W. C. and in Bombay at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE NIZAM AND THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

ALLAHABAD, 18TH OCT.

The *Pioneer* says there is no truth in the rumour that the Nizam would be unable to attend the Delhi Assemblage.

DEATH OF MAJOR TOPHAM.

Major Topham, commanding the 16th Bengal Cavalry, died at Barreilly on Monday.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, 18TH OCT.

The Tenasserim, with the Duke of Buckingham and party left Rangoon to-day for Colombo, *via* Nicobars. It is rumoured that the Governor returns to Madras from Ceylon without visiting the Travancore and Cochin Rajas.

The Duke's return is hastened by the occurrence of a dispute between him and his Councillors. It appears that the Governor desires to overrule the latter with a high hand although absent from the Presidency.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, 18TH OCT.

It is stated that the Hon'ble Ashley Eden will succeed Sir Richard Temple as Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

*** This is evidently our information telegraphed back again from Europe. We published the same news three days ago.—ED. B. G.

THE HOME NEWSPAPERS ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The home press recommend a watchful and prepared attitude of England in the event of a European war.

VIEW OF THE "TIMES."

The *Times* considers that the negociations have virtually ended.

LOSS OF THE ZEALOT.

The Steamer Zealot, outward bound to Bombay, has been lost on the the Daedalus shoal in the Red Sea. Crew saved.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY.

The *Globe* newspaper announces the appointment of Sir John Strachey as Indian Finance Minister.

RUSSIAN STOCKS.

There is a semi-panic in Russian stocks which have experienced a fall of 4 to 6 per cent.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, 17TH OCT.

The Agricultural Bureau reports the average condition of the Cotton crop as decreased to 82 per cent.

LONDON, 17TH OCT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera .... 4 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings 5-10½

8¼ lbs. do. .... 7-1½.

40s Mule Twist.................... 0 9¾.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 95⅞.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 105⅝.

Bar Silver.................... 52 7/16.

The sum of £67,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrival.—Diaspore.

WEATHER REPORTS.—18TH OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5-30 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., thermometer 87, barometer 29·91.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. 2, thermometer 82, barometer 30·01.

MANGALORE, 8-32 A.M.—Weather fair, wind N. N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E., thermometer 86, barometer 29·95.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. W. moderate, thermometer 88.

LINE REPORTS.—18TH OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish Line right to Pera. Persian Line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 18TH OCT., 5-35 A.M.

Mail Steamer Tanjore, from Bombay, arrived.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council Hall at Poona on Friday the 27th day of October, 1876, at mid-day.

THE Viceroy left Simla on Monday afternoon, under the customary salute. He was to remain at Meerbobra on Wednesday and Thursday, till tents had arrived, when the Viceregal party would start for Kulu.

THE announcement is made in the last *Gazette of India* that Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, Deputy Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Survey Department in place of Captain H. R. Thuillier, who is to revert to his appointment as Officiating Superintendent of the 1st Grade. This deposition of Captain Thuillier is doubtless owing to the remarks in the Calcutta press about his Department; this is the first step towards an enquiry into the administration of the Survey Department. The story of Major Fitzroy's connection with the Department, which we gave a few days ago, must also have told strongly against Captain Thuillier's retaining the position of Superintendent much longer.

THE *Penang Gazette* says :—" It is rumoured that the Government has sent in ten charges against Sultan Abdulla in writing, which he is to rebut and defend within twenty-one days from the date of accusation. It is also reported that Mr. Bond has been retained by Sultan Abdullah on a very handsome fee. The Sultan's chief accusers are three of the principal members of his household, one of whom, it is stated, is his Private Secretary. The trial of the other parties concerned in the affair, it is surmised, will not come on until the end of the fasting month. Evidence of a very satisfactory nature has been obtained that the posting of the proclamation was not the cause of the murder of Mr. Birch, but that it was determined some months previous to get rid of him. Sultan Abdullah has authorised the Bindahara to act for him during his absence."

THE *Englishman* understands that the well-known artist Mr. Muir White proposes to paint an historical picture of the Imperial Assemblage at Dehli, containing correct likenesses of all the native chiefs and distinguished personages, present at the ceremony of the Proclamation. Each subscriber of Rs. 500 will be entitled to a proof engraving before letters of the picture, and those who subscribe Rs.250 to an engraving after letters. The total cost of the picture and engravings is estimated at Rs. 55,000, and a committee will be appointed to receive subscription, under the distinct understanding that the painting will not be undertaken until due provision is made for the execution of the engraving. The committee will also decide on the ultimate destination of the picture, which, however, it is suggested should be presented to the Queen.

THE *Ceylon Times* learns from its London correspondent that no real advance has been made towards a settlement of the Ceylon ecclesiastical question at home; and it now seems more than probable that no decided opinion will emanate from Salisbury Square until the result is made known of Mr. Clarke's appeal to the acting Metropolitan. Even this may lead to nothing final for some time to come, as a new Metropolitan having been appointed in the person of Archdeacon Johnson, Bishop Gell will scarcely continue to perform the appellate functions. THE *Ceylon Diocesan Gazette* says that the question at issue between the Bishop and the Missionaries will, in the end, come before the English Bishops, under whose patronage the Society is; and we need not be surprised if its final settlement were reserved for the Synod of Anglican Bishops at Lambeth in 1878.

IN reference to the difficulties between England and China, we read the following in the *Hongkong Daily Press* :—" We are in a position to state, from information received from the North, that the negotiations at Chefoo have been satisfactorily concluded. The demands of Sir Thomas Wade have all been agreed to by Li Hung-chang. The principal terms of the settlement are the opening of the ports of Pakhoi, Wenchow, Wuhu, and Ichang to foreign trade, together with the privilege of landing and shipping merchandise and passengers at six towns along the river Yang-tsze by steamers. The right of navigation on the Upper Yang-tsze by steamers as far as Chungking is likewise conceded and a British Consul will be stationed at that port. With respect to the Yunnan outrage, Sir Thomas Wade has succeeded in obtaining an indemnity including compensation to the family of the late Mr. Margary. A British Consul will in future reside in Yunnan and full satisfaction for the murder of Mr. Margary and the attack on Colonel Browne's Expedition have been promised. The agreement is, we understand, to take effect at once."

WITH the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council has ruled that from the 21st February, the date on which the orders of the Secretary of State were received, the pay of an Assay Master shall be Rs. 1,750, rising by five equal biennial increments to Rs. 2,250, and that the pay of a Deputy Assay Master, who is an officer of the army, shall be as follows :—

Standing on first appointment.	Minimum pay. Rs.	Yearly increment. Rs.	Maximum. pay. Rs.
Under six years......	600		
Six years	650		
Seven years	750	100	1,200
And so on, Rs. 100 being added for each additional year's standing on first appointment,			

An Assay Master will, moreover, be allowed to appropriate any fees received by him for assays made for private persons, less four per cent. for the use of Government laboratories, chemicals, &c., assigning to the members of the establishment who assist in such private assays such portion of the fees as he thinks fit. The Governor General in Council has also, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, declared, that in future, as a general rule, only commissioned officers of the Government will be appointed substantively to the Assay Department.

THE editor of the *Indian Daily News* has had fifty rupees sent him by a subscriber to his journal, in payment of the fine imposed on Mr. Wilson by the Magistrate for having neglected to register his newspaper. The subscriber does not give his name but says after describing the conduct of the Magistrate :—" It is the duty of the public to support an upright journalist; I therefore beg to be permitted to pay the fine and enclose fifty rupees." The editor writes :—" We had no right to expect any such form of sympathy. No doubt there had been an unintentional breach of the law, which had hurt no one, imperilled no interest, violated no moral code; and yet a fine was inflicted which many hold to have been unwarrantably heavy. It is to this feeling probably that we owe the sympathy that has led to the payment of the penalty by one of our subscribers. We cannot, of course, pretend to be insensible to the compliment intended in this action, and we cordially thank the donor of the gift which practically relieves us of a penalty. We may state that we have had several offers of payments which have been declined. We are informed that one of our eWstern contemporaries was not long ago summoned for not having registered his press. The penalty in his case was a ' warning' and he was discharged."

THE excitement about Church matters is still maintained in Ceylon. The *Ceylon Examiner* of Oct. 11 writes :—" We learn that a monster petition for Church disestablishment is to be presented to the Legislative Council at tomorrow's sitting. Sir Coomaraswamy, the Tamil, and the Hon. Js. Alwis, the Singhalese member, are expected to support the petition, but whatever may be said on the question on abstract grounds of policy the feeling of the country, whether Buddhist, Hindoo, or Mahomedan is certainly not in favour of the severance of the connection now existing between a section of the Christian Church and the Government. We have no established Church properly so called," says the *Examiner*, " unless we include in the term the anciently endowed Buddhist and Hindoo temples. The Church of England clergy are paid by the Government and so are the Dutch and Scotch Presbyterians, but the aggregate amount contributed by the Colony to all three is so insignificant, that it furnishes but a poor argument for disestablishment even as a burden on the revenue. The Dutch Presbyterians alarmed, unnecessarily, we think, by the action of the agitators for disestablishment have already forestalled them by a petition to the Council in which their rights for State support are most lucidly and most forcibly put forward. We may, however, state that the main arguments on which they base this claim are the treaty obligations by which the British Government at the cession of the island undertook to support the Dutch Churches."

WE published lately from the *Penang Gazette* an account of a sharp encounter about the 10th September at Acheen Proper, which resulted in the retreat of the Achinese. The Dutch subsequently made further advances in a north-easterly direction, and on the 12th September, with a loss of 2 killed and 17 wounded, they drove the Achinese out of their stockades and captured 13 pieces of cannon, one of which a 30-pounder. The loss of the Achinese must have been considerable, but as usual they left only few dead behind. This success has again enabled the commander to extend his cordon of forts, yet the Achinese have already intrenched themselves in the immediate neighbourhood of the newly conquered ground. Up to the 23rd September nothing further of importance had taken place. The official reports state that the health of the troops is now good, and the weather favourable. The same paper on the 30th September says :—" As we are going to press, we have received further intelligence from Acheen up to the 27th September. Whilst securing the communication between their newly established outposts, the Dutch troops encountered severe resistance, and on the 26th September they resumed the offensive. The Achinese had to retreat from their stockades leaving 22 pieces of cannon, a quantity of ammunition and 35 dead behind. The loss on the Dutch side was 1 killed and 7 rank and file wounded. The Dutch General is evidently going ahead in the right direction, and if anything is likely to bring the war to an end, it is a quick succession of victories over their enemy, such as the Dutch have recently obtained."

THE serious question of considering before what tribunal Sultan Abdullah and the Chiefs who have been brought to Singapore on suspicion of being implicated in Mr. Birch's murder shall be tried is now no doubt occupying the attention of the Home Government, and it would be satisfactory, if the authorities would decide upon what steps they intend to take in the matter as speedily as possible. The *Straits Times* adds :—" We cannot see what legal power the Government can have to try them in a British Colony; and we presume the only course open will be to send them to Perak and have them tried there according to the customs of that country. This might work satisfactorily so far as the Chiefs are concerned, as the Resident would take care that justice would be fairly administered, but we question whether we can send Abdullah, the ruler of the realm, back to his own country to be tried there. It is a very questionable matter if in that primitive land any precedent can be found which would justify us in placing the Sovereign on trial before any legal tribunal in his own country. On the other hand, his deposition might be urged, but before we again run the risk of deposing a sovereign in Perak, we should have evidence which would not leave mistakeable a just suspicion of his guilt in the implication in Mr. Birch's murder. His ' invitation to come' here to meet charges against him was a bold step, and we presume would never have been taken had the Government not very strong evidence to produce against him, but the suspicion of guilt which actuated that course may not be strong enough to warrant his deposition. Such measures are always attended with danger. However, the Resident who is now the *de facto* ruler is placed in a very anomalous position, and we hope the Home Government will not be long in arriving at a conclusion as to the measures which they will adopt."

BOMBAY.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. George Miles, Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, has obtained three months' privilege leave to proceed to England.

VERNACULAR EDITORS.—We understand that His Excellency the Viceroy has invited to the Delhi Camp the editors of some of the principal vernacular newspapers published in Bombay. Of course, the editors of the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette* have also been invited. The time has not yet come when the European newspapers can be ignored by the present Government of India.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill presides at a sitting of the Court to-day. Yesterday was the regular day for the sitting, but on account of its being the last day of the Dewalee, the Court sits to-day.

THE DELHI CAMP.—The members of His Excellency the Governor's Legislative Council, and all native gentlemen who are Companions of the Star of India, have been invited by the Viceroy to the Delhi Camp.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Abba Arjoon, a cart-driver, was charged with working a bullock while lame of a sore foot. He was fined Rs. 3.

ROBBING A CHILD OF AN ORNAMENT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo, named Rowjee Rama, was sentenced to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for stealing a silver ornament, valued Rs. 2, from the person of a child belonging to Parbatee, woman.

ILLUMINATION ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.—It is stated that on the night of the 1st January next, on which day the Queen assumes the title of Empress of India, most of the Government buildings in Bombay will be grandly illuminated, among others the Electric Telegraph, the Public Works, and the General Post Offices, and the Town Hall.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A hack-buggy driver, named Hurry Dowlotta, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with driving his public conveyance in a rash and negligent manner and thereby injuring a Mahomedan boy, named Shaik Abdool Rajoob. The case stands postponed for hearing to Saturday next pending the recovery of the complainant who is seriously injured.

ASSAULTS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Goolam Hoosein, was fined Rs. 12 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for assaulting Hakim Mahomed.—At the Fort Police Court, two grain dealers, named Lalljee Pitamber and Megjee Jadowjee, were fined Rs. 7 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for assaulting a Purdasee, named Mungul Ramlall, a milk seller, on the day previous at Modykhana, Fort. Rs. 7 of the fine were ordered by the Magistrate to be paid to complainant as compensation.

MATHERAN.—We hear from Matheran that the weather there is very cool and pleasant, and that people require to be warmly clad in the mornings and evenings. There are a number of visitors there for the Dewallee holidays. The mists are very lovely in the early mornings; it is well worth getting up early to see them, as well as to enjoy a bracing morning ride or walk. The hotels are filling up. The *Deccan Herald* supplies this sentimental but rather misty paragraph.

FAMINE.—Every day we receive letters from Barsee and other parts of the Sholapore districts, giving heart-rending accounts of the distress which the poor are already suffering. It is stated that at Tazigaon, and also in other talookas, several persons have already died of starvation. The works hitherto opened are not enough to meet the wide spreading distress. We are informed that Mr. Gungadur Jeswunt and other bankers at Baroda have forwarded Rs. 5,000 worth of grain to Poona, Sholapore, and other famine districts.—*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 18.

GRAIN DISTURBANCES.—The statement contained in yesterday's *Poona Observer* about a disturbance having taken place between the grain sellers and the sepoys of the Poona Horse at Seroor is, we are glad to say, without any foundation; but there was a large gathering of the cultivators; and the Police, with the assistance of the sepoys of the Poona Horse, dispersed the mob without any disturbance. Great credit is due to the gallant Poona Horse and Police for maintaining order and ensuring the safety of the grain-sellers. Mr. Norman, our esteemed Collector, on hearing the news, proceeded at once to the spot, and did everything that was necessary to restore confidence.—*Id.*

WATER SUPPLY AT POONA.—The heavens above us are as brass and the earth as iron. The rain seems to have left us for good and the sun has attained to its full scorching heat. The worst anticipations in regard to the famine seem to be entertained by those most capable of judging. We have one mercy for which we ought to be thankful—abundance of good and wholesome water. But for the Kurruckwasla water-works, what would have been the condition of the poor in the city of Poona at this season? That it is an evil time may be seen by those who take the smallest interest in those about them. The servants even seem anxious as to how they can make their small pay meet the wants of those depending on them for support. Grassmen are not willing to engage in contracts for a year, and the banians will not undertake to feed our horses at a regular rate per month, as they formerly were most anxious to do. Many are obliged to give up keeping their conveyances until grain and grass shall fall in price. Even those who are not afraid of actual starvation are obliged to reduce their expenditure; so that they feel the effects of the prevailing distresses as well as the poor.—*Id.*

AN ATTEMPT AT LOOTING THE BAZAARS AT MADRAS.

(*Madras Athenæum*, Oct. 17.)

QUITE a sensation was caused in Black Town yesterday morning on hearing that a loot had commenced in the rice-bazaars situated near the Googelly Bazaar. It appears that at about half past ten o'clock a number of the great and hungry unwashed assembled near the Bankshalls in that locality and raised an alarm of "loot." A crowd soon assembled and the place was in a state of confusion. Rice merchants and other persons carrying on business became quite alarmed and they lost no time in closing their godowns. The crowd gathered in numbers every minute and there was every probability of a loot. The police were summoned at once and Inspector Titness of the C. division, assisted by Serjeant Kirk, and a large number of native constables repaired to the spot to preserve order. Mr. Titness, with the aid of his subordinates, managed to disperse the crowd and also succeeded in arresting two of the ringleaders who after a preliminary investigation at the Central Police Station were sent to the Justices' Jail in order to stand their trial before a Magistrate in a day or two. There was also a commotion at the Cutwall Bazaar, but the police having promptly put in an appearance peace was restored. The bazaar men, however, closed their godowns. Anderson's street was completely blocked up by a large number of carts containing rice, and on making enquiries we were told that the rice was to be sent by on rail, and as the cartmen had heard of a probable loot they were afraid to pass by the Cutwall Bazaar Road. The carts remained in the street for about three quarters of an hour, after which the police came up and escorted them to the Salt Cotaurs. The China Bazaar shops and other places of business about the place were also closed. The report of a loot having spread far and wide, it took very little time for an immense crowd to assemble at the Bankshalls on the North Beach. Inspector Fitzpatrick soon arrived on the spot with a large number of police constables, and precautionary measures were promptly adopted to disperse the crowd and police patrols were posted in different directions. An official report was at once made to the Commissioner of Police and his Deputies and the police have been ordered to be on the alert. The price of grain is rising considerably and moreover quantities are being forwarded to Mysore, Bellary and other famine-stricken places. The last grain riot took place in 1865 and it lasted for a few days. On that occasion Mr. T. G. Clarke, Mr. R. F. Campbell, Mr. S. R. Dawes, Mr. Ansell and a few other gentlemen took a prominent part in assisting the police and taking up the wrong doors. Mr. Justice Holloway who tried the rioters on that occasion in the High Court Sessions prescribed a tolerably free use of the lash as he considered it to be the best panacea to prevent people from plundering their neighbours' goods.

A slight shower of rain fell in the course of the day, which we trust will have the effect of sending down prices.

THE *PIONEER'S* "INDISCRETIONS."

THE *Pioneer* repents of its evil sayings about the Bishop of Bombay, in the extract below; but that story of *des indiscretions* is too bad. The *Pioneer* seems to have forgotten that our Bishop is a celibate and that to couple verandahs and their consequences with his Lordship is rank heresy :—

After all we may have been a little hard on the Bishop of Bombay. We had been accustomed to invest a bishop with a larger share of wisdom than falls to the lot of his less favoured brethren, imagining that however excellent the sermon of a plain parson would be, the sermon of a bishop would be a notable specimen of right thinking that a wise man in crape would be doubly wise in lawn. But we are reminded of a story told a year ago by a correspondent of ours. At a ball given about that time in the Mauritius two diminutive midshipmen had wholly devoted themselves to a charming French girl, quite as big as both of them put together, dancing with her turn and turn about, and jealously keeping off all intruders. When the evening was come to an end, the admiral, who had been much interested in the proceedings of these officers, spoke to the young lady and expressed a hope that his boys had been behaving themselves. " Ah! yes, admiral," said Mademoiselle, looking kindly at the winking youngsters, " *ils sont charmants* ; while we remain in the ball-room they are all that is proper and good; but once out in the verandah, *chaque moment des indiscretions.*" And so it has ever been with the Bishops of England. In religious matters, of course, they are all that is proper and good: as soon as they get out into the political verandah,—*chaque moment des indiscretions.* And we see from the papers that the bishops at home have been in no wise more temperate than their over zealous brother of Bombay. The Bishop of Oxford, amongst others, has been very violent. " It was better for us," he said, " to run some risk with our Indian Empire, better for us to run some risk of losing our interest on the Turkish bonds, than that we should appear to uphold a wrong, an unspeakable wrong. (Cheers.) The Turks would never have come into Europe but for the miserable jealousies among Christian nations." Mr. Freeman, who was present, must have writhed under this miserably perverted history; but the people shouted " Hear, hear," and His Lordship went on to say that as our fleet dispersed the Algerian pirates, " so he hoped that it would now bring the Turks to reason, and secure compensation for Bulgaria." This Christian counsel, indeed, passes all understanding. A very wholesome opinion has for a long time prevailed, that when a man is tried for his life before the peers of the realm, the bishops, because of their holy calling, should not sit in judgment with the other peers. It was thought right that a bishop of all men should be most careful to keep his hands clean from the stain of blood. And now this opinion comes to us with greater force than ever. A nation, and not one man only is accused, and here are bishops of the church —meddling priests, our plain spoken forefathers would have called them,—most openly and indecently clamouring for punishment by the sword. " Is this your Christian counsel? Out upon ye."

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOP OF CEYLON.

(*Ceylon Times*, Oct. 11.)

ON Monday afternoon an address from the lay members of the Church of England in the diocese, was presented to the Bishop, by a deputation consisting of Major General Street, Colonel Fyers, and Messrs. Horsfall and Capper.

In presenting the address to his Lordship, Colonel Fyers said,—

My Lord,—It is unnecessary that I should take up your time, either in explaining the object of the memorial which I have been asked to present to you to-day, as that is clearly set forth in the document itself, which I shall presently read, or in adverting more particularly to the circumstances under which it originated, as they are well known to all of us. Suffice it to say that, this is the memorial of the laity of the Church of England in Ceylon, an integral portion of that Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, in which we all profess to believe and which belief we express publicly whenever we recite the creed, on a matter which solely concerns the Church. On the one hand we have not sought to procure for our memorial a numerically fictitious value by obtaining for it the signatures of those who are not members of the Church; whilst on the other hand, we have acknowledged the right to affix their signatures to it, of all male adults who are *bona fide* members, without distinction of race, colour, or social standing. The lists sent out have not all been returned yet, and many more signatures will have to be added, but an analysis of the signatures of those sent back to the Secretary up to the present time, gives the following results. We find that out of a total of 1,277 signatures, there are 1,090 written in the English character; 180 in Singhalese or Tamil, and 7 individuals have not signed but have set their mark. Of the signatures in English 347 are those of Europeans. It is to be regretted that the returns of communicants are not so complete as we could have wished as only in 31 lists, aggregating 831 signatures, has the return been furnished; of these 428 are communicants. On a careful scrutiny of the other lists however, the signatures very many have been identified as those of communicants, and it has been considered fair to apply the same ratio which obtained in those lists where the return of communicants has been given over the whole body; by so doing we arrive at 657 as the proportional number, or very nearly so; any error under this head consists in an under rather than an over statement. As it has been a matter of surprise to some of our friends that the agency of the local press has not been availed of to bring the address before the public, I take this opportunity of explaining why private circulation was preferred by the Committee. Firstly, then, we considered that to publish the address before presentation to your Lordship would have been an unnecessary breach of etiquette. We considered, secondly, that the more quietly and unostentatiously signatures were obtained, the greater would be the value of the document as a collective expression of individual opinion, and, thirdly, it was hoped by this reticence to prevent any further exhibition of the rancour which is apparently inseparable from the discussion in public prints of subjects of this nature, I am happy to say the result has proved the correctness of this view. It is true that in the short interval which has elapsed since the first copy of the address was circulated, we may not have been able to send one to every outstation, but as we propose to keep the lists open for some time longer, those who wish to sign, and who may not hitherto have had an opportunity of doing so, will be able to affix their signatures. In glancing over the various lists, the absence is observed of some names which we might confidently have expected to find there. This, in very many instances, is owing to the official or professional standing of individuals, some of whom, from motives of delicacy, have not even been asked to sign. The remainder of the laity who have not signed may be divided into three classes, one consisting of those who, while concurring in the principle upheld by your Lordship, either shrink from publicly identifying themselves with it, or do not see the necessity for a step of the kind. Another of those who cannot discriminate between doctrine and discipline, and a third who, we regret to say, care for none of these things.

Colonel Fyers then read the address as follows:—

" To the Right Rev. Reginald Stephen, Lord Bishop of Colombo, Ceylon.

" Right Reverend Father in God,

" We the undersigned members of the Church of England, resident in the Diocese of Colombo, desire to express our sympathy with you in connection with recent painful events, which caused you to pursue a course which you considered necessary for the maintenance of your authority as spiritual head of that Church in this island.

We do not offer any comment on the expediency or otherwise of the course you have pursued; and under ordinary circumstances we should not have held that our sympathy was a fact requiring formal expression; but inasmuch as it is desirable, that the demonstration of a section of the community should not be misunderstood, largely composed as we believe that section to be of individuals who are not members of the Church of England, we think it due to your Lordship, to ourselves, and to the Church abroad as well as in this island, that it should be clearly known, that the principle for which you are contending is one which is dear to the general body of the laity in this diocese.

" That principle we conceive to be the unity and coherence of the Church in the diocese; a unity and coherence which can only be secured by all who are engaged in Church work, whether clerics or laymen, co-operating harmoniously together under Episcopal control: and we trust that at least one result of the present agitation may be the vindication of this principle.

" Assuring you of our sincere prayers to Almighty God, that He will now as always bless the efforts of His faithful servants for the promotion of His glory and the good of His Church; and commending you, our Chief Pastor, in this emergency to His gracious and ever ready help,

" We are Right Rev. Father, Your Lordship's faithful people,

" J. A. Street, Major General; A. B. Fyers, Lt. Col. R. A.; Noel H. Harris, Major, R. A.; W. Cross Buhanan; T. Skinner; H. Cross Buchanan; J. Vetch Dunlop; J. D. Robinson,; J. B. Morphew; C. H. De Soyza; J. Robertson; A. Young Adams; E. Elliot; Henry S. Saunders; E. Dumaresqu Thomas; R. L. M. Brown; W. Anderson; T. Hudson; Ashley C. Ryland; George Coates; G. J. Armstrong; F. Newman; C. Armitage; F. J. De Saram; J. Streeve Edgeome; Fredk. G West; Philip Green; P. D. M. Ondaatjie; John Prins; Duncan Wm. H. Skrine; C. E. Strachan; J. H. Starey; C. W. Horsfall; George Hathorn; John Capper, and 1,240 others."

The Bishop replied to the following effect:—You will believe me when I say that this address is to me a great comfort and encouragement; and you will forgive me for saying that I value, even more than the kind sympathy it expresses, the proof which it gives of the intelligent loyalty of the laity to their Church. In taking this step, you have well claimed your part in her, and shown unmistakeably that you hold her interests as your own. I value this because it opens to me the prospect of a Church organization, not based merely on the professional requirements of the clergy, but called for by the earnest zeal and corporate energy of the laity. You are right in believing that it is for unity that I am contending. In the means I have used, and in my own manner of using them, there may have been much that was wrong; but the main object has certainly been that which was so near to the heart of our Lord, and has always had a foremost place in the prayers of His people,—the unity of His Church. In England the parochial system is guarded so jealously by law, that there is little danger of the existence side by side, of rival or independent congregations; but here, there is no such security; and the only guarantee against the division of congregations in any place is the reference to a central authority, who may decide under what circumstances a separate congregation may be judiciously allowed. But this local unity is not all that the Church requires. The unit is not the congregation but the diocese; and these must be between the several parts of a diocese—not indeed absolute uniformity of plan but—such co-operation as may constitute it an organized whole. This " coherence" as you have called it, this compactness of organization can only be ensured by the recognition of a central authority who shall superintend the whole. This central authority is provided, by God's appointment in the Episcopate; and the Bishop is not merely an officer to perform certain functions, but a head to represent and maintain the unity of the Church. But the Bishop should assert this unity, and maintain these principles, not unsupported. He ought not to be denouncing them as if they were his own arbitrary decisions; he should be guided and supported by the advice of his assembled clergy. As it is, the Church's claims must either be unasserted or they must be asserted by the Bishop on his own responsibility. Thus they have inevitably the appearance of arbitrary decisions and personal claims; they come with but little weight and easily excite resentment. But were the Bishop properly advised and supported by the presbytery in Synod this would not be so. I trust that our recent troubles have made this defect so apparent, that it must soon be remedied; and if they result in a vigorous demand on the part of the laity, that the clergy shall duly gather round their Bishop in Synod, then our troubles will not have been borne in vain. Further, I hope that those who have now combined so loyally to express their value for the Church's corporate life, will soon carry the principles out in united action, for the advancement of the Church's work, both within her own body, and in missions to the heathen. The strength of a Church lies not in the wealth of the Societies that assist her, but in her ability to do without them. And I trust that from this time may date the extension of Church work in our diocese, by a Diocesan Fund, administered by a widely representative committee, for the benefit of all parts of the Church alike, on a scale worthy of its title. But in whatever form of action your present step may issue, it will have accomplished this :—it will have given to me a great encouragement in a time of trial; have made conscious and visible the corporate life and fellowship of our Church, and it will have shown that, while some are disturbed or disaffected, the mass of the laity hold fast to the great principles of her divine organization. To maintain that unity which you desire, shall still be my constant effort, and that I may be enabled to do so with firmness, patience, gentleness, and wisdom, must be the object of your faithful prayers.

THE CYCLONE ON THE COAST.

(*From the " Madras Mail's" Correspondent.*)

AT VIZAGAPATAM.

VIZAGAPATAM, 11TH OCT.—This town, that so lately wore a holiday aspect in honour of the visit of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, has just passed through the throes of a great calamity, which speedily followed the Governor's departure. The Tenasserim left with the Ducal party on Wednesday evening, while the weather was still fine. Clouds gathered over the sky on Thursday, and the aspect become more and more threatening, until Friday evening, which brought up rain with a freshening wind. This increased in violence all Saturday, and reached a culminating point about 2 A. M. on Sunday morning. From that time the storm gradually abated and calmness was restored by evening; but many days will elapse before we shall know the full extent of the disaster that was caused by this storm of forty-eight hours' duration.

One of the oldest inhabitants of Vizagapatam, who has gone through the experiences of four previous cyclones, states that he has never seen anything equal to the effects of this last one. The trees have suffered cruelly, and strew the roads in every direction; plaintain gardens are level with the ground; while crops have been overwhelmed by the streams of sand, carried over them by flood waters. Even the best built houses which are occupied by the European community, have, without exception, suffered more or less damage; and from this fact your readers may judge of the losses which have been sustained by the native inhabitants of Waltair and Vizagapatam. Yesterday, the work of clearing away the wreck commenced, and sad enough it is to see the poorer part of the population occupied in sorting the shapeless heaps of palmyra leaves, rafters and bamboos, which so recently afforded them a home. The Municipality held a special meeting yesterday " to count the cost," and will doubtless make an appeal for Governmental aid which will well deserve careful consideration.

The following meteorological memoranda may be of interest as showing the strength of the storm. The barometer which stood at 29·286 inches at 4 P. M. on Saturday last, fell at 3 A. M. on Sunday to 28·832 inches, the lowest reading that was registered. The wind blew at first from the North West, and shifted to the West, and subsequently to the South West, showing that Vizagapatam has probably suffered from the tail of a cyclonic storm. The velocity of the wind in miles per hour varied from 39·55 towards the commencement of the storm to 59·60 during its height, and, as a natural consequence, telegraphic communication was interrupted both with the north and the south, the latter, however, is now restored. The most remarkable fact in connection with this disaster is the enormous quantity of rain which fell. On a previous exceptional occasion 12 inches of rain during twenty years have been registered at Vizagapatam, but on this one, 17·6 inches were registered between 4 P. M. on Saturday, and 4 P. M. on Sunday. It is not astonishing, therefore, that our communications by post with Vizinagram have been restored to-day only, and that great damage has been done to the road leading to that place, all the larger bridges having been carried away.

AT BIMLIPATAM.

BIMLIPATAM, 11TH OCT.—This district has just experienced one of the severest gales known since the cyclone of 1864. We have had one of the hottest and dryest seasons on record, with such an extraordinarily scanty rainfall, that the S. W. Monsoon may be said to have been a failure. The drought has not, I believe, been so great in the district generally; but in Bimlipatam itself, the entire quantity of rain measured in the official rain-gauge at the Custom House from Jan. 1st to September 30th, has been only a little over 11 inches.

On the 5th of this month, the weather being at the time unusually calm, the wind began to chop round to the north, and freshened to a degree that was taken to be an early and sharp burst of the N. E. Monsoon. By the 7th it was blowing hard from the N. W. with a very watery appearance in the same direction; and by noon of that day the breeze had stiffened with occasional rain, and every appearance of a " dirty night." By 6 P. M. it was evident we were in for a gale of no ordinary nature, and all that Saturday night few people slept in Bimlipatam. A furious gale from the N. W. and West raged the whole night with sheets of rain, tearing down pandals bodily, unroofing native huts, and blowing off the tiles from the more substantially built houses. At 3 on Sunday morning the gale moderated, and at 5 o'clock there was a perfect calm the rain having held up, and the wind almost completely died away, so that not a few began to stir themselves, and to make arrangements for repairing their losses; but by 6.30 A. M the wind had dropped down to the South of West, and began to freshen again, and in less than half an hour another gale was upon us from the South West almost, if not quite, as severe as that which had raged through the night from the N. West. This lasted till 2 P. M., after which it gradually subsided, and by 4 in the afternoon ceased. The gale had lasted therefore about 27 hours, and the rain gauged at 6 on Sunday morning, and again at 6 on Sunday evening gave 6 inches as the fall on the Saturday night, and 5 4-10 inches on Sunday or a total of 11 4-10 inches in the 27 hours, or rather more than had fallen the whole 9 months previous. The scene was then one of great desolation. Trees were blown to pieces, or torn up by their roots in every direction, the native town wrecked, and more or less damage inflicted on every house in the place. The whole of the low land to the north of the town was simply a sheet of water, the river having suddenly filled overflowed and submerged the whole country, the " stream" that was running out to sea being almost equal in volume to that which we have been accustomed to see when a full " fresh " comes down after an abundant monsoon.

It was not to be supposed but that such a sudden and violent storm must have committed great damage everywhere. By degrees news will come in, but we are for the time being cut off from the rest of the world by the destruction of two bridges one on either side of us. There is a fine bridge over the river itself at Chittivalsah which was built in 1854, under the orders of Colonel, then Captain F. H. Rundall of the Engineers under the immediate supervision of, I believe, Colonel, then Lieut. Frank Moberly of the same corps. This was an exceedingly well-built structure, and has stood all the storms and floods of the last 22 years including the cyclone of 1864, but on this occasion one of the arches has been washed away, thus cutting us off from Vizianagram. On the other side a bridge built only two years ago, over a stream that tho' dry the greater part of the year is often a roaring torrent in the monsoon, was carried clean away, and we are thus, until the water has subsided, cut off also from Vizagapatam. This bridge is near Gumberam, and is one of the most considerable on the trunk road between Chittwalsah and Vizagapatam.

The B. I. S. N. steamer which was due here on Sunday from Calcutta has not yet put in an appearance, and as all telegraphic communication is interrupted both North and South, the Agents are without any news of her. This mornings, even sailors landed on our beach perfectly naked. They reported that they were the crew of the French Barque Jules Rose, Capt. Billard, Commander, chartered by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., and bound from Pondichery to False Point, that the ship had encountered the gale of Sunday night off Conadah, a place twelve miles north of this and had gone on shore, that the carpenter and one of the sailors had been drowned, that the Captain and another had disappeared, and that the surviving seven had swam ashore and walked thence to Bimlipatam. They are being cared for by the European residents and supplied with such old clothes as can be spared for them while the Police are off to Conadah to take charge of such wreck as may be lying there. I must not forget to mention a loss which Bimlipatam itself has suffered. Our little Church has in it a beautiful stained glass window, erected during the time that Mr. Ostrehan was our Chaplain. Being of course at the East end it was hoped it had escaped injury, but it was found on Monday that the door at the West end had been blown in, and the whole centre panel of this window representing the Crucifixion blown out. This is a loss which will not easily be repaired.

P. S.—The missing Captain and a boy of the Jules Rose have just turned up. The vessel is said to be an utter wreck. To repeat the men's expression " she went to pieces like a box of matches directly she struck." She was chartered to load rice for Mauritius. She was built in 1870 at Sawone and was classed 11 years in Veritus Register. Her owner was M. Alibert of Marseilles. Her register tonnage was 602 tons.

THE HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman.*)

WE have perused with the attention it deserves the report of the Health Officer for the third quarter of the current year. It is hard for us to say whether we have been more interested, or appalled, by it. We have been interested, because a careful and well digested review of the causes which affect the mortality of the town in which we live must always be interesting. The report before us is in this respect the more worthy of our attention, inasmuch as, in point of clearness and concentration, it leaves nothing to desire. But it is not less appalling. Dealing with the important question of infant mortality, Dr. Payne brings out the startling conclusion, based on the statistics of the past five years, that out of 5 065 children below the age of twelve months, 2,431 have died; or, in other words, that out of every thousand children born in a year 480 die before they attain the age of twelve months.

This result in itself would deserve to be called appalling but, unfortunately, worse remains behind. The children enumerated in the preceding calculation include the European children, and those of mixed races. Deduct these, and what result do we find. Dr Payne takes the past year, 1875, and he brings out that, whilst every thousand Hindu children born, 596 died within the year; out of every thousand Mahomedan children only 365 survived, or, in other words 735 perished. Dr. Payne concludes the paragraph in which these results are stated with the assertion of the startling conclusion that " *a native child born healthy in the town has a chance of life considerably less than that of a person attacked with cholera.*" The italics are not ours.

To be perfectly fair in our calculations, we have been at the pains of ascertaining the number of deaths of children born in 1875 of the non-Asiatic and of the mixed races. Of the former, we find that in 1875 the average per thousand was about 221, of the latter, 389. Thus we find that the proportion per thousand of the children of less than one year old who died in 1875, was as follows; Muhammadan 735, Hindu 598, mixed 389, non-Asiatic 221.

The first question that offers, bears on the different proportions of the several races. Why should the non-Asiatic children thrive better than Asiatic children in an Asiatic clime? At a first glance, every condition would seem to be against them and in favour of the Native stock. They are far away from the bracing clime in which their parents were nurtured. Their parents have often suffered from long residence in a climate not congenial to a Northern race. The Asiatics, on the contrary, are at home; and, yet, leaving the mixed races out of the question, their children die in the proportion of three to one of the children of the strangers.

This is a strange problem; yet, Dr. Payne has succeeded in pouring light upon it. He has probed the question, we think, to the bottom. We hope that his remarks on this subject will be translated into all the languages of the country, and widely circulated. Dr. Payne's conclusion simply is that this appalling mortality is directly traceable to the stifling atmosphere, and the want of circulation of air in the dwellings in which the Native children are born and brought up.

After remarking incidentally that, under ordinary circumstances, a low rate of infant mortality ought to be expected in India, Dr. Payne enters into an examination in detail of the various diseases which have produced the mortality referred to. He then examines the results in the different sections of the town. He arrives at the following conclusions: 1st, that, amongst the well-housed classes, infant mortality is small among the Europeans, large among the Eurasians, very large among the Natives; 2nd, that the cause lies not in evils which characterise particular localities, and come within the scope of public hygiene, but in some habit, or life circumstance, wherein the Native differs essentially from the European. "That such difference is seen," writes Dr. Payne, " in the management of the lying-in room and of new born children, no one acquainted with Native procedure will doubt. I am sure that every medical practitioner in the place will admit that when he is summoned to a case of labour in the town, the scene to which he is introduced may be truly described in this manner.—

A chamber a few feet square, so situated that, at the best of times, its atmosphere must be close, has every aperture carefully shut. It is crowded with relatives and attendants, so that there is often barely room to sit, and a fire of wood embers, or even char-coal, is burning in an open vessel. The atmosphere is principally smoke, which is increased by herbs scattered on the fire for the purpose. The woman is lying, generally on the ground, in the midst of this. The feeling on entering the room is that of impending suffocation, and the first step which the visitor take is to enable himself to breathe. He opens the window, and clears the room of as many persons as can be got to leave it, who betake themselves to balcony outside or block the door-way until his departure. He knows full well that, as soon as his back is turned, all will be as it was when he arrived: for it is among the first principles of Native midwifery that air should be kept away from a newly-born child. This process of asphyxiation seems to be carried on for a variable period, but in no case, as far as I can ascertain, is the period less than seven days: it often extends to ten and with Mahomedans much longer; nor does it alter under any extremes of natural heat.

The remarks which follow this graphic description are well worthy of perusal, but we have not space for them in this paper. Dr. Payne produces sufficient evidence to prove the truth of his assertion " that Native management of infancy is more destructive than cholera, and that in a metropolis under British rule there continues unchecked to this day a preventable sacrifice of infant life infinitely greater than that which, when found to prevail in a remote islet of the Polar Sea thirty years ago, was at once dealt with as a reproach to humanity."

Where lies the remedy? Dr. Payne points to it in the following extremely suggestive remarks :—

" Nevertheless, and in spite of the great urgency of the case, I am not about to advise that special proceedings be taken against a national custom, because I am not competent to discuss the political expediency of such proceedings, or to show the way through the practical difficulties of giving them effect—difficulties which are especially to be regretted, because it must be feared that, in the houses of the rich, the custom will survive all efforts to improve the general condition of the town which may be contemplated in the scheme of bustee reform, or possible under any application of Municipal law. But, notwithstanding this prospect, I must urge this infant mortality as an irresistible reason for expediting the great work in the bustees, and for introducing into the designs such detailed provision for the rebuilding of huts as shall render the suffocation of the inmates difficult, if not impossible.

" No rigour of administration, or personal control can be seriously thought of as efficacious against the practices I have described, nor any force but that which shall make them mechanically impossible. There is hope, therefore, only in providing for every reconstructed hut some means of ventilation which cannot be obstructed. The measure of success will be the degree to which constructive art shall triumph over obstructive ingenuity and determination."

With this indication, the duty of the Health Officer ends, and that of the Government begins. A Mufussil journal, which is credited with being the non-official organ of the Government, has lately announced that the Viceroy, before his departure from England, was shown by Her Majesty letters from the Prince of Wales, indicating his opinion as to the treatment received by the Natives at the hands of Europeans. The result was that the Viceroy attempted to override the Courts of Law. If instead of eagerly searching for an isolated case of tyranny or oppression, Lord Lytton were to cast his eyes on the statistics furnished by Dr. Payne, he would find scope for the attainment of his philanthropic aims. What work, indeed, can be more noble than that of endeavouring to save from preventable death more than half the children of an entire community? We have not passed a premature judgment upon Lord Lytton. Hitherto we have judged him merely by his acts. There are those who opine that in his action in the Fuller case, the Viceroy was animated by the purest and most philanthropic motives. Others have gently insinuated the contrary. Here is an opportunity to test the point; Dr. Payne has indicated the way. If Lord Lytton is really animated by deep sympathy for the people of the country over which he has been called upon the rule, he who stretched the law to invoke punishment upon an official who had injured one native, will not surely let slip the opportunity of saving yearly from certain death one half of the infant population of the Capital?

THE OUTRAGES ON CHRISTIANS IN ANHWEI.

(*The China Herald*, Sep. 16.)

WE have detailed accounts of the late persecution of Christians in this and the neighbouring province, which fully confirm the fragmentary reports already published of outrageous cruelty and extravagant superstition shown by the people. The outbreak in Anhwei is attributed to the machinations of a military mandarin (who has also a literate degree), named Fang Tong-lin. He commenced by giving expositions of the famous edict of Kang-hi, and invented the term " Shenjen Kiao," or " Religion of the Holy Man" (Confucius), in opposition to that of " Tian-chu Kiao," or " Religion of the Lord of Heaven," which is the common appellation of the Roman Catholics. He put forth placards bearing also the inscription " Tien, Ti, Kiun, She, Tsin"—Heaven, Earth, Emperor, Master, Parents, as a brief summary of principles. These were largely circulated, and favours and protection were promised to those who joined the sect, while wrath was threatened against those who adhered to Christianity. If this man was the head, a Honan man named Ho-kiu seems to have been the hand of the conspiracy. We have not space to explain the steps by which he worked up the excitement that culminated in the outbreak. The tales of paper-men, tail-cutting, and other sorceries, were cleverly applied to the missionaries and their followers; and with a band composed principally of Honan men Ho kiu perpetrated on the 13th of July at Lotsen, the hideous murder of a Chinese priest which was described some weeks ago in our columns. The body was stripped, mutilated, and burnt; and two of the catechumens were also assassinated. The girls in the school on the mission premises were distributed among the chiefs of the band and the church was pillaged and partly destroyed. The school was burned. But here we come to one of those curious circumstances which seem always to furnish a sort of excuse for the extraordinary tales which are from time to time circulated, about missionaries and their converts. Before the fire, Ho-kiu found in a chest some paper figures of angels, which the native Christians have a custom of attaching to branches of fir or palm, on Palm Sunday. These were, of course, a great " find." He carried off the box, added a queue to its contents, and then spread the report that he had found on the mission premises these terrible paper-men which caused so many disasters! and the queue enclosed in the chest was of course convincing proof of the guilt of the priest Wang, who had been murdered. It will be remembered that, at the time of the Yangchow outrage, it was suggested the horrible immoralities of which the Catholic missionaries were accused, were inferred from the obscene photographs which certain people who are content to make money from how foul so ever a source, import from France and offer for sale in China. It was suggested that the Chinese, seeing these, would infer that they represented facts; at any rate, they were evidence that would satisfy the people of the verity of the accusations brought. And so these paper angels furnished evidence on which to apply the tales of papermen to the Catholics, quite sufficient to convince a superstitious and ignorant populace. We are not going to discuss the wisdom of encouraging such a material form of worship; we merely note the fact as a curious circumstance in the history of the events which have been lately happening.

As our readers are aware, the riot at Lotsen was only the first of a series. Converts were massacred, or had to fly to the hills; their houses were pillaged, churches were pulled down. The Mandarins were inert in the face of the storm, either sympathising with the rioters or not caring to attempt to stem the current. Fang Tong-lin caused a proclamation to be widely posted, exhorting the Christians to repent and renounce the religion they had embraced, if they cared for life. A number of the catechumens listened and recanted; but the older Christians remained firm. The tail-cutters were active, appearing before the Mandarins and accusing the missionaries of having paid them to exercise their turbulent industry. The climax was at Shooey-tong which was the missionary head-quarters of the district. There was the general depôt of the matériel of the Ning-kwo district—library, chapels, furniture. On the 24th of July, the Shooey-tong establishment was razed to the ground. The buildings were pillaged and their very foundations disappeared. Among the plunder was a pillow, stuffed with hair, which was of course declared to be a collection of the hair of queues cut off by the missionaries and their agents! The body of a child who had been killed by some malefactor was lying in one of the rooms, and was of course declared to be there for the purpose of furnishing medicine and sorcery. In a corner of the garden was the coffin of an Italian priest. This was torn open; the body stripped, decapitated, and given to the dogs. But it is sickening to enumerate the atrocities committed by these wretches whom we are asked to consider as members of a civilized nation, under the eye of officials who seem not to have lifted a finger to stay the riots. The active representations of the missionaries, of the French Consul-General, and of the French Minister, have induced the higher authorities to bestir themselves in the matter. The Viceroy has issued a proclamation condemning the outrages; and it is hoped that this will have the effect of restoring order, and that the leaders will be eventually brought to justice at his hands. Hokiu, the ringleader, had the hardihood to go to Nanking and endeavour to enlist the Viceroy's support in his undertaking. But the latter very properly replied, in a decision which was posted at the yamen doors, that if the Christians of Ning-kwo had been guilty of wrong-doing, it was for Ho-kiu to accuse them before the tribunals, that they might be properly tried. It was not for him to put himself at the head of a band of scoundrels, to burn churches and kill men. He is accordingly placed in the custody of the Prefect of Nanking, for examination and trial.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

"DR." SLADE.

(*Examiner.*)

SOME time ago in France the method of a certain person, named Buguet, who trafficked in "spirit-photographs," was exposed, by his own confession, in open court. He produced the box containing a number of dolls, which he had employed as his spiritual sitters. In spite of this two elderly and educated witnesses refused to believe that the photographs of deceased relations supplied to them were the result of trickery. One of them persisted that the portrait was so like his dead wife that it must have been taken from life—or rather death. "Had you," asked the President of the Court of the accused, " any means of knowing the features of Madame C.?" " No," replied the prisoner; " one of my dolls happened, I suppose, to bear some likeness to her." " You hear," said the President, "from the man's own lips how the trick was done." " No matter; I am perfectly convinced it was no trick."

This is an admirable illustration of the state of mind into which spiritualists work themselves. They cling to their cherished belief as limpets to a rock. They are led to do so partly perhaps from a vain desire to possess mysterious knowledge, and partly from a longing to have some visible proof that life is not ended by death upon this planet. One might have thought that people who wished to believe in the Bible and future state could do so without the advice of spirit messages. But it would seem that ill-written communications on a slate, purporting to come from the dead wife of an American, have greater authority over some pious persons than Moses and the prophets have. " Dr." Slade's manifestations are produced by a clever but tolerably transparent piece of trickery. The unusual success which they have had is due to the " doctor's" knowledge of human nature, and to the simplicity of the means which he employs. He is aware that most of the people who come to him long to see and believe in something marvellous, and that, in nine cases out of ten, they will themselves do a great deal of his work for him. He knows also that people who come to observe his mode of working wonders will, unless they have had some special training, see nothing, and go away, if not believing in spiritualism, at least completely mystified. Much of his performance depends upon his skill in calling the attention of his sitters to some unimportant matter, while under their very eyes, if they knew how to use them, he is preparing and carrying out an important " manifestation." In order to show the difference between skilled and unskilled observers in these matters, we here print two accounts of one and the same " seance," the first written by a person not the least inclined to believe in spiritualism, and not a good observer; the second by one who, as he says in his account, has for some fifteen years made a special study of art magical.

" On entering the back room of the first-floor which Dr. Slade uses for his *seances*, I found a room furnished in the usual way with easy chairs and a small square table. Dr. Slade removed the cover from the table, and invited me to take a chair at one side while he sat at the other. On joining hands rappings were heard under and on the table, and at Dr. Slade's own chair. These rappings also obeyed his orders, and produced themselves by command at various parts of the table. They seemed also, but of this I am not quite sure, to proceed from a table or sideboard behind me. Dr. Slade then produced a slate on which he placed a very small piece of slate pencil. He asked the rapping spirit, whom he asserted to be that of his departed wife, if she would write. The reply was given in the usual manner of expressing an affirmative by three raps. He then keeping my two hands touched with the fingers of his left, held the slate under the table with his right, the wrist and part of the thumb being distinctly visible. A sound of writing was heard, and on its ceasing, the slate was found to be covered with writing of a loose and running character, exceedingly difficult to read. It was a message of the kind common among spiritualist circles, and spoke of those who blind their eyes to the truth in the effort to discover tricks. Several messages of this sort were written in the same way. Dr. Slade then took the slate, carefully cleaned both sides, a fact of which I am quite sure, and laying it on the table, not holding it under, invited the spirit of his wife to write me a letter. His left hand was in mine, his right hand open, resting the tips of the fingers on the top of the slate. A noise as of writing was clearly heard, and immediately after it had finished Dr. Slade turned the slate over and showed the side covered with writing freshly written. The letter was of no importance whatever, but the fact remains that the slate was shown to me, clean on both sides, before it was laid on the table, and that if Dr. Slade had written any portion of the letter he must have turned over the slate and written it before my eyes. But this he did not do. How, then, was the writing produced?

" Again, I wrote at my own request a question on the slate, carefully holding it so that Dr. Slade could not possibly read my message, unless the slate had been transparent. It was not a common question—not that is a question which was within any reasonable probability of being guessed. Now, Dr. Slade did not, could not, see that question. Yet, on his holding it under the table, I heard as before the writing, and presently read the reply. The writer, whoever it was, knew what the question was, because she or he referred to it. The fact that she did not give me the information asked for is comparatively irrelevant, because my difficulty is that she or he could read the question.

" It will be seen, therefore, that Dr. Slade, by some power or some conjuring apparatus of an unknown or extraordinary kind, succeeds in getting messages written on slates which are held under tables, and on slates which are laid on tables. If it is a cheat then surely eyes were never so cheated before. If it is an actual manifestation of spiritual power, it seems to me a distinct advance in the old and well-known tappings of the usual *seances*. I may add that there were other things. A chair situated at a corner of the table where Dr. Slade could not possibly reach it, was violently overturned; my coat, on the side furthest from the medium, was strongly pulled. The slate was written upon when held upon my head. And I was touched by soft hands on the side away from Dr. Slade. Add to this that the *seances* are in broad daylight."

So much for the first account of what was seen by an untrained eye. Now let us see what the expert makes of the same performance.

" I was induced to attend a ' spiritualistic *seance*' as Dr. Slade's having heard and read glowing accounts of the new medium, who, it was confidently asserted, was going to convert all London to the spiritualistic faith. Going as a thorough sceptic, and also suspecting trickery, I was at least prepared to see something clever on the part of the medium, as it seemed no one had been able to account in any way for the manifestations produced. I never was so disappointed in all my life. I saw through the whole of the miserable business from the beginning to the end. The raps on the table and on the chair, the jumping chair, the rising table, the playing of the accordion, and, above all, the so-called messages on the slate, were to me clear and palpable frauds, and were so clumsily done that it is a wonder they have escaped detection for so long a time. The *seance* was carried out under no test conditions whatever, so that the medium was free to do as he willed, and need I say that he took advantage of this state of things to ' fool me to the top of my bent?' All the accounts in the newspapers that I had seen were inaccurate, because the writers, suspecting no trickery, had not been on the alert, and therefore everything appeared to them to be perfectly fair and straightforward. In one most important particular were these accounts wrong, for they stated that both sides of the slate were shown by the medium, then the slate was laid on the top of the table, hands joined together, and that, on turning the slate over, it was found covered with writing. An expert sees at once this is not the case, for although the slate is shown on both sides, prior to the commencement of the *seance*, it certainly is not shown on both sides *just previous* to its being laid flat on the table. I unhesitatingly assert that the whole of these manifestations are not due to so-called spiritualism, but are produced by the medium himself, aided by a few mechanical appliances and not a few falsehoods. The utter absurdity of the whole affair may be imagined when it is stated that the medium pushes a slate towards the sitter *with his own hand*, and then tells you it is coming of its own freewill. If one could swallow that one's gullibility would be boundless, and probably it is put forward by the medium as a test of one's credulity. ' After the Deluge.' Your coat is pulled violently, you are touched on the knee by a soft hand (at least so the medium said, but I happen to know it was not a hand at all) a chair rises, and appears to adhere to the under part of the table, and then falls violently on the floor, and the table rises some ten or twelve inches in the air, whilst the hands of the persons present are lying on the top of it. These two latter manifestations are accomplished in an absurdly simple manner, and, indeed, the whole business is carried out by equally simple means. The writing on the slate (if writing it can be called) is a mere scrawl in the first few communications, and puts one in mind of the marks that would be made by a blackbeetle just escaped from a treacle pot. The medium who says this is a message from the dead hurriedly reads a few sentences, and then hastily wipes the scrawl out, as though ashamed of the production. The last, and what may be termed the ' long communication,' was well written, and could be read by anybody, which shows that it was previously prepared. I asked to be allowed to make a communication, or rather to write a question on the slate. This was acceded to and I wrote a question that the medium could not answer, I knew; but if the spirits did I could then have claimed 1,000*l* reward, for that is the sum publicly offered for the information required. The medium took the slate, and affected not to notice what I had written (indeed, looked quite another way) whilst putting the slate under the table, yet I caught that artful medium's eye furtively reading my question, and I need hardly say there came up some evasive answer just such as might have been expected by one well versed in the arts of mystery. You will probably want to ask me two questions—(1). ' If you have discovered the source of the manifestations to be the medium's trickery, why not make an *expose* of the *modus operandi*'; and (2) ' By what authority do you declare these manifestations to be frauds on the public?' My answer to the first question is, that if I were to explain the manner in which the public are cheated the medium would simply adopt a different way of doing the same thing, and I should be branded as a perverter of truth whose testimony was utterly untrustworthy. To the second I reply that I speak as one having authority, from the fact that I have been engaged for nearly fifteen years in the study of the mysterious, and that all tricks of the most celebrated persons, be they conjurers or mediums, are known to me or have been fathomed by me, and I think you will admit that some weight should surely be attached to my statement. I enclose my card, and from that you will gather I am no 'prentice hand, and, moreover, I will undertake to reproduce all the manifestations I saw on that occasion, if it be so desired."

To these two accounts, which may be advantageously compared by any unprejudiced person, we would add

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two observations drawn from our personal experience. The writer of the first account says that the chair placed at the corner of the table and raised was "situated where Dr. Slade could not possibly reach it." This is of course the mere guesswork of an unskilful eye, and on two occasions it has been noticed that the chair, when moved accidentally or intentionally before the trick of raising it, has been immediately put back to its original place on some pretext by the medium. But this is a matter of comparatively small importance. There is more than one way of raising a chair. Our second observation is that on one occasion "Dr." Slade, probably from carelessness, produced a long well-written message on his slate without putting any pencil underneath it. This will of course be hailed by spiritualists as a new and marvellous proof of the medium's power; for if the spirits can write where there is no room for human writing, it is but a little more wonderful that they should produce the noise of writing and a legible communication on a slate without the use of a slate-pencil. People who are not infected with spiritual folly may possibly draw another conclusion from this fact.

LIEUTENANT ROQUE'S PIPE.

(*Translated for Cope's Tobacco Plant.*)

THE following animated sketch is translated from the French. The original appeared in *Le Figaro* of 20th August 1876, with the signature of "Ivan De Woestyne":—

His name was Roque. He was one of those men who come we know not whence, who remain wheresoever chance throws them for the simple reason that no motive impels them in one direction rather than in another. Those who knew most about him supposed him to be an Alsatian.

He had arrived at Blidah one fine morning, had asked to be shown the abode of the colonel, who, as Roque was of short stature, sent him to the drum-major. A year after Roque was the cleverest of the forty-four drummers.

For some time all went well.

Roque, who seldom spoke, and who neither received nor sent letters; who never gazed at the horizon like those who there in Africa are dreaming of their native land; Roque had nevertheless a passion, a true passion.

He loved his drum.

It was an artist's passion; and he was prouder after a correct roll, with its *forte* and its *piano* passages, than Liszt and Thalberg after their most brilliant fantasias.

Roque loved his drum, and he achieved with his drum whatever he liked.

Roque was therefore happy.

One day, after a night spent in an ambuscade, he was attacked by a malignant and persistent fever.

The fever kept him in bed six months.

When he recovered there was a general exclamation of surprise: he had grown six inches taller.

At the commencement of his illness he was short. He rose a giant—was tall, taller than the sergeant-major; who, in his anger and annoyance, let his official cane fall.

The first consequence of Roque's infraction of the rule by which the height of drummers is determined was, that his drum was taken from him. He was made a soldier of the line. His feelings as a drummer were hereby much wounded. He lounged about in quarters like a hen seeking its egg, not knowing what to do with his arms.

At last, in his exasperation, he, who did not previously know an A from a B, made an assault on the alphabet. In a month he read as well as a marabout; in two months more he wrote as well as a marshal of France.

He was made a corporal.

The following year he was made a sergeant.

Spite of these honours, a black grief took possession of his soul. He regretted his drum; and sometimes, in the ranks, he hurled a formidable curse at a drummer who had mistaken one note for another.

Nevertheless, one hope sustained his life.

The drum-major, his equal in rank, was sure to retire in ten years; in which case Roque would ask to be his successor.

This gave him subject for thought.

But an event precipitated things.

As one of a party of thirty Roque had set out, with an officer and a drummer, to drive off an Arab horde which annoyed the camp.

The soldiers advanced in silence; when suddenly a musket shot, then a hundred others, followed by terrific cries, resounded on every side.

They had fallen into an ambuscade.

The officer and the drummer were killed. The soldiers hesitated. Prompt as lightning, Roque, who had now become the head of the detachment, saw the situation. He dashed down his musket, seized the drum, which, dumb no longer, indicated the route, to be followed; dashed forward, sounding the charge with all his might.

He returned to the camp with a hundred prisoners and an important booty.

But this was not all; he learned, besides, that a cannon ball carrying away the colbac (bearskin cap) of the drum-major, had borne off along with it the head of the latter, and death, of course, was the result.

Instantly Roque went to the colonel, who was much astonished at a request from this sergeant, who had so far been contented with fighting well, and had never asked for anything.

The colonel promised that, on the return of the report sent to the general on the operations of the night, Roque should be satisfied.

That night Roque did not sleep, nor the following nights. With impatience he waited and waited.

Every night he dreamed that he was adorned with a gold shoulder-knot of miraculous size; dreamed that his colonel brought him the gigantic cane and the colback, the hairs of which sweetly caressed his eyelids.

Delicious vision!

At last the expected hour arrived.

The soldiers were called to arms; the general himself was there to distribute the recompenses in front of the regiment.

Roque was summoned.

Forth he strode from the ranks, with legs firm as iron, and with haunches straight as pillars; forth he strode, tall with his natural height, taller still from the emotion which stiffened all his limbs.

When passing before the group of drummers, now without a chief—passing before it for the first time since he had ceased to be a drummer himself—he darted at the group a glance, an altogether indescribable glance.

At last he stopped in military fashion, shouldered arms, and waited.

Then the general held out his hand to him, and, before all the army, told him that he had been appointed sub-lieutenant!

All was now over.

A sergeant might play on the drum at his leisure moments, just as any one may play on the piano or clarinette. But for an officer to do so was impossible.

Roque understood this clearly enough.

At the same time, he saw that an absorbing occupation was needful to him to take away his attention from the friend he was so immensely indebted to.

Roque bought a pipe.

It was a very bad pipe, and cost a sou.

He, who, up to that time, had never smoked, was now seen in the coffee-house, in the canteen, in general company, wherever, in short, an officer can smoke, was now seen, I say, with the pipe in his mouth.

At first this made people laugh, because in a regiment people laugh at anything.

Then people no longer paid any attention to this pipe, destined, it might seem, like all pipes of clay, to be broken and to be replaced by another. Next to the smoke which it pours forth, there is nothing more ephemeral than a pipe which has cost a sou.

Winter came; the pipe had resisted.

Summer came; and the pipe was still unbroken; but it was black as the barrel of a musket after ten hours of combat.

It was then said in the Brigade that Lieutenant Roque had a phenomenal, a miraculous pipe. The division repeated the saying, and the history leaped across the Mediterranean, and soon the whole army which knew Roque for his bravery, a thousand times displayed, learned that he possessed a pipe, and that the pipe and he were inseparable.

Meanwhile the regiment set out for the Crimea.

There Roque had another pastime. He shared his life between his pipe and his "penknife." This was the name he gave to his sabre. If he parted from the one it was only to draw the other.

The precious pipe was hidden by his uniform, reposed under his cross of the Legion of Honour.

There was not in the regiment a man who did not know the tall lieutenant, with his pipe.

On his side Roque knew all the soldiers, who had in him the greatest confidence. This was a familiar fact. If a bold deed were to be attempted, the colonel sent for Roque, who had only to raise his voice to get all the regiment to respond to the appeal.

The winter came, which brought grievous privations.

One day there was no Tobacco. A terrible day that was, for the pipe is the consolation of the soldier. In smoking his pipe the soldier dreams of his native land, dreams of those who are far away. In his native village it was after toil that, smoking, he tasted the sweetest hopes. When campaigning the soldier recalls and regrets his village. The village is the dream which he is always fondest of dreaming when he is alone, and when he smokes his pipe. And yet there was no Tobacco.

It was then that the epic career of Lieutenant Roque's pipe commenced.

Evermore, evermore Roque smoked. A man of foresight, he had laid in a store of Tobacco when moving about.

Anxious to do everything for the soldiers of whose affection he was well assured, he quickly perceived the depression of those around him.

Moreover, a thing not less important, he saw that work did not get on well.

Now it was that he made his pipe play an effectual part.

One morning when the soldiers were setting out for the trenches, he gathered them together, and showing his pipe he said: "Whoso of you works best shall smoke my pipe."

Nothing more was needed. Three times as much work was done, and with tenfold vigour and zeal. Then Roque, having filled the pipe presented it to the soldier with whom he was best contented, and the fortunate, the elect soldier smoked before all the world.

Henceforth the love of work rose to frenzy, for every one wanted to smoke the pipe.

Ah! what a divine pipe that was.

Thus it came to pass that, toiling harder than the rest of the army, the company of Roque got nearer than the rest of the army to Sebastopol.

The labour became more and more dangerous.

At a certain moment a strong Russian battery rendered all further approach impossible.

After due deliberation and debate, it was resolved to destroy the battery the following night, and the colonel sent for Roque, who, without hesitating, undertook to dislodge the Russians.

The regiment was called out.

Roque, advancing, asked for twenty men of resolute purpose, willing to face death.

Not a soldier responded.

He thought he had not been perfectly understood, and renewed his appeal.

No one stirred.

Nor was it wonderful, for since the evening before we had seen hosts smitten down all round us.

Roque saw how matters stood. He was close to me. In my mind's eye I still see him. It was a touching sight. His despair was indescribable, and a tear glittered in the eye of that man of iron, who, for the first time, found his appeal fruitless.

What was to be done?

On the one hand he had passed his word, on the other how strong and brave soever a man feels himself to be, he cannot take a battery all alone. Roque did not know what countenance to take.

Mechanically he drew his pipe from his breast, and began to fill it furiously.

This pipe always produced a great effect on us. No sooner did we now see it then, forgetting the painful scene in which we were taking a part, we gazed eagerly and steadfast at the pipe.

Roque noticed the interest excited, and there was immediately a flash of intelligence in his eyes.

He looked round him, fixed on a soldier, approached him, and whispered a few words in his ear.

The soldier left the ranks.

Roque went to a second, who, without hesitating, came and placed himself beside the first.

Then a third, a fourth, a nineteenth.

What could he have said to them?

He counted them; one was still lacking.

The Lieutenant then darted a glance at me, viewed me keenly and rapidly all over, and approaching me exactly as he had approached the others, he said in a whisper:—"Listen to me. I feel that I am doomed to be slain; come with me, and when I am dead, my pipe is thine; I give it to thee."

Thus speaking, he puffed in my nose a great cloud of Tobacco smoke.

Without wavering I went and joined the nineteen others.

With a movement full of meaning the lieutenant gave the famous pipe anew the shelter of his uniform under his cross and over his heart, and unsheathed his "penknife." Then night having come we went forth from the trenches.

It was dark as pitch.

It was one of those moments when the most indifferent say that there is death in the air.

Bah! We did not trouble ourselves about death; we did not think of death; it was the pipe that busied our thoughts.

We advanced in a crouching posture.

Roque marched at the head. We all strove to be as close to his heels as we could, and followed pell-mell.

A real living bunch, of which the gigantic officer was the stalk.

Cursed pipe!

I felt as if it were already in my possession. Of a wicked thought I could not accuse myself. Anyone who has served in the army knows those presentiments of misfortune which never deceive the soldier. Roque had said to me:—"I am sure to be killed, I feel it." He was for me thus a dead man.

The idea that he could have deluded me never for a moment entered my mind. Therefore and thereupon I kept as close to him as I could, ready to seize his precious legacy.

Suddenly Roque stopped.

The épaulement of the battery was before us, and we heard the Russians conversing with each other.

Roque counted us with a glance, and without saying a word commenced to climb the parapet.

We soon all stood on the slope, and we could see the Russians. They were two hundred at least. Two hundred! Ten to one!

Roque throws himself into the battery, crying:—"Vive L'Empereur."

We followed him. The Russians, taken by surprise and vigorously attacked with the bayonet, having neither the time to assemble themselves in order nor to appreciate the force of our assault, left us masters of the ground. In an instant we had spiked all the pieces.

At this moment an illuminating shell, discharged from the place where noise had been heard, came to brighten the scene.

Roque was no longer master of himself. He leaped up the slope, and standing there unprotected and waving his cap, he again cried:—"Vive L'Empereur."

He had scarcely finished when a shower of murderous shot smote him down.

The body rolled towards us.

"Dead!" we all cried.

Then, after a brief silence, twenty voices were heard at once exclaiming: "The pipe is mine!"

We looked at each other—he had promised the pipe to us all!

But this exclamation was succeeded by another:—"It is broken; the lieutenant has broken his pipe!"

The ball which had pierced the heart had at the same time broken the pipe.

That night in the camp all the world said: "Roque has broken his pipe."

On the morrow the tricolour flag floated over Malakoff. We returned to France; and, from that period, every time I have heard it said of a dead man, "He has broken his pipe," I think of Lieutenant Roque.

HYDRAULIC GOLD-MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE local name of Yankee Sim, in Placer County, might naturally be taken for the invention of a novelist. It is, however, the name of the scene of a great industry of much interest. It is situated in the Yuba Valley, and the four great reservoirs or pounds of water which have been constructed for the purpose of working the hydraulic mines of the district are called Eureka Lake, Meadow Lake, Rudyard Reservoir, and Big Canon Reservoir. To form the second of these pounds of water (which covers an area of 296 acres, at a level of 7,500 feet above the sea) an embankment was constructed, containing 15,000 cubic yards of earth faced with 10,000 cubic yards of granite masonry. Through an extent of 7 deg. of latitude, on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, occur at intervals deposits of gold-bearing gravel which generally take the form of hills. Not unfrequently these masses are found on the summit of hills of a more ancient date; and in some districts they are capped by lava, basalt, and ashes, from 130 to 150 feet thick, that have been ejected by volcanoes, now no longer in activity, since the period of the deposit of the gravel. The gold-bearing hills do not generally rest on level platforms, but on depressions in the schist or quartzite rock, and the rim of these gigantic cups is sometimes as much as 150 feet above the lowest part of the bed. The auriferous deposits themselves consist of irregular beds of gravel, sand and clay, interspersed with fragments of rock. Immediately at the bottom, resting on the "bed rock" occurs the richest stratum, of a thickness varying from an inch to forty or fifty feet of what is called "blue gravel." This is a compact mass of coarse sand and rolled pebbles of all sizes, up to that of a man's head, of a bluish colour, and frequently so strongly bound together as to form a real conglomerate known as the "blue cement." As much as fourteen or fifteen grains of gold is sometimes contained in cubic yard of this blue gravel. A stratum of materials of a similar character, but of a reddish colour, succeeds, and is sometimes as much as thirty-three feet in thickness. This is known as the "red gravel," and it is nearly as rich in metal as the blue gravel. The "top gravel," which lies above the red gravel, is whitish or yellowish in colour, but very similar in other respects to the lower beds. White pipe-clay and masses of running sand also occur irregularly in the hills. The total thickness of the gold bearing deposit amounts in some instances to from 500 to 650 feet. The whole mass of the alluvium is found to yield on the average something like five grains of gold per cube yard.

To disintegrate this solid conglomerate, and to extract its contents with the least possible amount of labour, the miners employ the aid of water and of quicksilver. The manner of using the water is very ingenious. A small tunnel is driven from some spot in the valley lower than the bottom of the deposit which it is proposed to mine, and rising at the inclination of from 1 in. 20 to 1 in. 30, until it runs under the bottom of the mass of gravel. A pit or well is then sunk from the surface to the end of the tunnel. The water which, by such considerable works as we have mentioned, has been stored in the higher portions of the mountain valleys, is led by ditches, aqueducts, or siphons to a deep wooden tank, constructed as near to the mine as is consistent with obtaining a high level. A head of water of from 140 to 240 feet is obtained, and even 435 feet has been used. The higher the tank above the deposit the greater, of course, is the force of the water, which is delivered in jets through wrought-iron pipes, and the more rapid and effectual is the work. Though the tunnel, and as far as possible down the valley below, are laid wooden troughs, from one to two yards wide and a yard deep, which are called sluice-boxes. The bottom of these troughs is lined with blocks of wood or of stone, about ten inches deep, set so as to leave intervals, in which the mercury and gold amalgam lodge. When the tunnel and sluice boxes have been set in order, and the shaft (which is sometimes on an incline) through the gravel has been pierced, the miners commence loosening the soil at the top of the shaft, and washing the material down the prepared course by throwing a strong jet of water on the loosened material. Care has to be taken to avoid causing any dangerous falls of earth by the use of too much water power in the first instance; but after the shaft has been well opened out, so as to obtain an easy slope, or a series of steps, like a cascade, jets of water of from 4 to 6 inches diameter, delivering from 77 to 154 gallons per second, are launched against the loosened material with great force. When the material is too compact to be thus broken up in the first instance, the miner aids the action of the stream by his pick, by the use of powder, or even by that of dynamite. As much as 15 tons of gunpowder, or 2½ tons of dynamite, is not an unusual blasting charge when the height of the working face is as much as from 80 to 100 feet. The consumption of water varies from ten times to forty times the volume of the gravel worked. In some places rude gratings, or rough open framework, is employed, in order to roll away the larger stones and allow the gravel alone to descend into the sluice-troughs. Various expedients of this nature are adopted according to the circumstances of each excavation. The charge of mercury for a line of sluice-boxes 1,640 yards long is 495 lb. to 605 lb., and an additional quantity of about 100 lb. per day is added at short intervals. A hundred flasks of mercury, or about 7,200 lb., is considered a fair provision for a six months' campaign. The gold-dust is greedily absorbed by the mercury, forming a gold amalgam, which is collected from the upper part of the sluice-boxes once or twice a month. The general clearing of the whole line of conduit takes place only once or twice a year. The amalgam is washed and treated with dilute sulphuric acid, and the mercury is then distilled from it in a cast-iron retort and used over again. The loss in the best managed mines is from 12½ to 15 per cent. of mercury in each process. The gold is melted and cast into ingots. The principal alloy is silver, but it is sometimes of a purity of 96 per cent. It is mixed with gold from other districts containing a large proportion of silver, so that the proportion shall be three of silver to one of gold. This alloy is granulated and treated with boiling sulphuric acid, which dissolved everything except the gold. The silver is afterwards recovered from the sulphate of silver thus formed.

The total expense of working a mine of this description is stated in the *Annales des Mines* at from 1d to 3d per cubic yard of gravel turned over, four-fifths of that cost being taken as the value of the water. The actual labour has been known not to exceed 13½ per cent of the total cost. The returns vary from four-fifths of a penny per cube yard in the top gravel to as much as 1s 2s 3s, or even more per yard for the richer beds. This system of hydraulic mining was first introduced at Yankee Sim in 1852.

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OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(*Athenæum.*)

THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette.* We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Saturday Review.*)

MR. MACLEAN, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(*Scotsman.*)

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings, "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more benefical character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(*Graphic.*)

UNDER the unassuming title of a "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(*Manchester Courier.*)

THIS volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and bookbinding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

(*The Geographical Magazine.*)

MR. MACLEAN has succeeded in producing an excellent guide book, full of accurate and well-digested information, in a most convenient form. The first part is devoted to the geography and history of the Presidency, to the population, the trade and industry, the Government and revenue, a description of the city of Bombay and of native festivals, and lastly there is a chapter on excursions from Bombay, including the caves of Elephanta and Karli, Mahabaleshwur, Matheran, Bassein and the Vehar Lake. The second part contains a civil, military, and mercantile directory.

The historical portion is particularly well written; as it required no slight literary skill to condense such a mass of material into so small a compass, and yet maintain the interest of the narrative. This has been successfully done. The account of the trade and industry of Bombay also forms a most valuable chapter, containing full details respecting the rise and present condition of the cotton manufacturing industry. *Maclean's Guide* will henceforward be the standard guide-book for Bombay, and no doubt improvements will be introduced into future editions. The present edition contains a map of Bombay reduced from Colonel Laughton's admirable survey, and a map of India coloured according to political divisions, and showing lines of railways, telegraphs and dawk routes.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Poona Observer.*)

SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Englishman*).

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a "Bombay Guide" he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography we have its detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard 'Guide to Bombay.'" It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

THIS is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold."

Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

Terms for Advertisements in the SECOND EDITION of the GUIDE may be learnt on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

ASTHMA and CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE.
143, New Bond Street, London, and Sold by them and all
CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ENGLISH GOODS,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post-free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK, and COTTON GOODS of every description.

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Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60-days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel-keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, & 66, Paternoster Row, London.

NOTICES.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.
"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale o
E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY.
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA

New Business (European and Native) Increasing
At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. LOWER than those of ny other Company.

Policy-Holders can Vote at Meetings.

The only Company that *strictly* PROHIBIT amalgamation.

Funds invested in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

Proves security for the Fidelity of Persons [EUROPEAN and NATIVE] in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal of above Companies apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL .... ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin .... ,,	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICES.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping, and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. THOMPSON TAYLOR & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry was armed with them in 1874. It is now made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,
Weight 12 ozs.
COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,
Weight 14½ ozs.
COLT'S DERINGER FOR THE VEST POCKET,
Weight 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
14 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands have been annually restored to health, when every other medicine has failed. Their vast superiority over everything else in the cure of the above complaints is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them ever since their first introduction is without precedent. In no instance have they ever been known to fail, or produce those dangerous symptoms so often resulting from copaiba, cubebs, turpentine, and other medicines usually resorted to. They require neither confinement nor change of diet, and may be considered the only safe efficacious remedy for all stages of those disorders for which they are recommended.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend. They do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

The most astounding Cures are daily being effected in cases of Nervous Debility Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Langour, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c. &c., by

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

RENOWNED throughout the world as the only medicine which is always to be relied on in such cases. It is extremely pleasant to take, and no one need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated Females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this Life-reviving Tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result are earnestly recommended to make for trial of this medicine, which being concocted on the highest scientific principles, invariably succeeds. The great success attendant on this wonderful discovery has led to a host of humble and worthless imitations. The genuine has the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Price 11s. and 33s. per Bottle. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.		WITHOUT PROFITS.	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

. The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,255.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..........£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........£300,690
Do. 1872..........£816,333

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

ombay, Dec. 9187.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

CAPITAL,
£500,000, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE,
34, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

The last Meeting of Shareholders in London on the 8th August was most satisfactory, as also was the Report of the Committee of Investigation and the Directors' Report.

From subscribed capital there remains in hand untouched a remunerative sum of £118,215. Of this over £72,000 is invested in Consols, Indian Security, &c.

On the 31st December last the liability existing upon claims, present or future, was, according to Dr. Farr, £83,236-15-1. To meet this liability the sum in hand, from premiums invested in Consols or Indian Government Security, was £90,725 and in addition to this EXISTING FUND there was the Guarantee of £47,349 reserved from the subscribed capital, and invested in the Trustees' names in Consols.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
AFTER 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times*:—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine*:—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe*:—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a POSITIVE NOTE, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner the depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust Funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM, Agent.

Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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